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Mechanism

GENETICIST GEORGE W. BEADLE



CHEVROLET FITS BEAUTIFULLY INTO

YOUR LIFE, whether you're off for two weeks of adventure or hustling on errands in town. Its zestful response and restful ride put a real kick in your driving. And Chevy's style does you proud wherever you go.

There's something about this new Chevy that makes friends fast.

You like its clean, eager looks right off. And once you've slipped behind the wheel and really got acquainted, you have the feeling that no other car can quite take its place.

You'll find the entire family shares this feeling, too. Just watch their faces the day you ease one of these low-swept new Chevrolets into your own driveway. The gentleness of Chevy's new kind of ride and the fineness of its Fisher Body interior have a winning way with wives. And its gullwing glamor and quick-responding power are enough to put a glow of pride in any youngster's eyes—as well as his dad's.

If you haven't yet got to know this new Chevy, your dealer will see you get the right kind of introduction with a price that'll make you want to hear more in a hurry. Drop in and let him show you why you couldn't be moving in better company. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2. Michigan





HOW TO LICK THE UPS AND DOWNS

J. P. Van Winkle Presiden Stitzel-Weller (Old Fitzgerald) Distillery Louisville, Kentucky Established 1849



The boys in the Still House once sneaked out and switched the wheels on an old-fashioned rig tied up at a Kentucky distillery—little heels to the back, big wheels to the front.

The rig belonged to a pair of gaugers who were wont to pull a bit heavily on their bottle before setting off toward home some 7 miles down country.

Standing up to peer over the dashboard, the puzzled driver remarked to his partner—"Zeke, we've been driving this road for ten years, and this is the first time I've realized it's uphill all the way!"

In such lopsided times as these the dashboard gets in the way of any businessman who insists on seeing where he's headed every step

But when the horse knows the road, why worry?

Looking to Washington to level off your ups and downs is putting the cart before the horse.

Better sit back, relax, and keep a close check-rein on the quality and saleability of your product or how uphill the road.

Our modest country distillery, for instance . .

Three generations ago we set out to make one genuine Kentucky Bourbon named OLD FITZGERALD.

It's been uphill all the way, sticking strictly to our costly family sour-mash recipe, patiently preserving our old-time quality, and invariably sealing its true Bottled-in-Bond character under the green Government stamp.

But our middle-of-the-road nethods seem to have paid off. By adhering steadfastly to our Straight Bourbon principles through economic slumps and humps, we continue to find our OLD FITZGERALD steadily gaining acceptance among a group of dis-criminating gentlemen who have made it the final choice of their mature tastes.

We invite you to join this inner circle of business hosts who have discovered the old-fashioned good-ness of OLD FITZGERALD, and find it good business to share, in moderation, with associates and friends.

100 Proof Kentucky Straight Bourbon • Always Bottled-in-Bond Made in U.S.A.

LETTERS

The Betravers

Perhaps the execution of ex-Premier Imre Nagy and General Pal Maleter, the most atrocious of the many broken promises made by the Russians, will strike a note of realization in the minds of our recent "peace walkers"—the promise of the Russians to suspend future nuclear tests should be taken with a grain of salt

D. L. KEANE

Flushing, N.Y.

It is not too late for the U.S. and the free world to declare now that Nikita Khru-shchev is an international murderer, ALEXANDER MANO

Auckland, N.Z.

Second Wind to the South

Re the "post-Nixon" Latin American emphasis and your excellent Muñoz Marin cover story [June 23]: many Americans, enchanted the cultures of Spain or France, ignore or even deride an almost identical culture to their south. To a large segment of Ameri-cans, Mexico and the remainder of Latin America is represented by dives or semiliterate braceros. This is like judging the U.S. by Coney Island or Arkansas hill-billies. Unless we make an effort to understand and appreciate the rich, proud and non-materialistic culture of our southern neighbors we shall have lost a major battle of the cold war.

DONALD MORROW Guadalajara, Mexico

We rejoice that "Operation Bootstrap" has been so successful, but let us not deny that Puerto Rico is a poor boy hitching a free ride in Uncle Sam's limousine. Some rich boys are also riding free-namely the U.S. corporations there. If freedom from income tax is so beneficial to Puerto Rico, by all means let us all enjoy it and extend it to our other possessions

EDW. M. BIANCHI Campbell, Calif.

From the people of Puerto Rico, thanks

from the bottom of our hearts for such a magnificent embrace. TEODORO MOSCOSO Administrator

The Economic Development Administration San Juan, P.R.

I think TIME did an uncommonly good job on my friend, Luis Muñoz Marin. NORMAN THOMAS

New York City

You may be interested in knowing that your article has already acted like a shot of adrenalin on the people of Puerto Rico. who were wondering if, with the recession continuing, they could continue to run at top speed. Time's recognition of their efforts

PAUL HARRISON Puerto Rico News Service

Of Wool & Things

The presidential office is without a doubt a man-killer, but there is no such thing as an indispensable man-in or out of the White House. Better that we should all skate around on the slippery ice of politics until 1960 than retain a man who knew all the rules where other men were concerned but considered himself sacrosanct when these rules applied to him. I am a Republican and I like and voted for Eisenhower. But I think Adams had all that has happened "coming to him," and I think Eisenhower made the

ultimate mistake in not firing him pronto. (Mrs.) Maryl Marshall Oakland, Calif.

What Goldfine and Adams did for each other happens every day, I am sure, in the U.S. I am willing to bet that each of these men, in his own way, has contributed more to this nation than nine-tenths of the people who have criticized either or both. ROBERT A. LEVENSON

Vineland, N.I.

Sir:

Whether the Sherman Adams censure is justified or not, it certainly provides a fine relief valve for the guilty conscience of a nation where petty corruption is rapidly be-ERNEST HENNINGER

Indianapolis

It is a pretty shabby state of morality when a man's life work can go up in smoke not because of evil but because of "the implication of evil." Because the converse is that "anything goes" so long as nobody Letters to the Editor should be addressed to TIME & LIFE Building, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

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Volume LXXII



Vacation-bound, the Darrow clan shot clear of their garage;
Their trusty Travelers man stood by to wish them bon voyage.
Enjoy yourselves," this worthy said, "leave worry far behind—
Your holidays are carefree if you're Travelers-undersigned."



They rolled along serenely for two hundred miles or more;
Then Eleanore said, "Dear, I hope you locked the terrace door."
'I' did, my love," soothed Jerry, "but The Travelers pays for theft,
And guards my life—our way of life—we'll never be bereft."



She fretted of a fire—a storm—but Jerry purred, "In truth, No care can gray my hair—our Travelers plan's a Fount of Youth. The mortgage, college for the kids, our car? All well in hand." And then he led his yawning bro



No nightmares haunt the Darrows. All their days are free of care— American Family Independence—that's the life they share. You, too, can yawn at worry... with a Travelers Budget Plan, And pay in painless monthly payments—ask your Travelers man-

You can protect your whole good way of life through

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All forms of personal and business insurance including Life · Accident · Group · Fire · Marine · Automobile · Casualty · Bonds



AT DEALERS WHO CAFE FOR YOUR CAR IN EVERY STATE, AND IN CANADA AT A DEALERS



"We'll need more strokes, he's playing the DOT!"

Sure, playing against a DOT user is a big handicap, But there's a way to beat it. Tee up a DOT yourself. It's the one way we know about to get all the distance that's coming to you. Only your golf professional sells the DOT.

It's the DOT for distance



knows. Adams' biggest political sin was to leave people dangling on the phone without saying good-bye. No one can forgive anyone for the ego-deflating experience of being left talking to empty air. But, let's get back to the business of getting 5,000,000 people back to business and forget about a situation that is as stupid and as sad as a farm girl who got seduced for a box of chocolates. P.S. I'm a Democrat.

V. I. IAMES

New York City

If, in five and one-half years, the Democrats have been able to come up with nothing more significant than this, is that not the supreme tribute to the general high standard of ethics and morality of the Eisen-

ROLAND O. MILDRAM Reading, Mass.

Let's get the rascals back! K. H. SMALL Gainesville, Fla.

A Short in the Gas Line

Many thanks for your June 30 praise of Playhouse oo's A Town Has Turned to Dust, but your identification of our sponsorship as "American Gas & Electric" is like saying the program is brought to you by Kent and Winston or by General Motors and Ford. Our portion of Playhouse 90, as stated in the Your Gas Company . . . in cooperation with gas producers . . . pipeline companies . . . and gas appliance and equipment manufacturers. C. S. STACKPOLE

American Gas Association New York City

Israel at Ten

At long last a major national weekly has succeeded in presenting the Israeli position in its true perspective. Ever since the found-ing of the state, Israel's leaders have di-rected all their efforts toward scientific rather than territorial expansion. Your photos portray an excellent picture of a nation in

HAL P. SPRINGER

Forest Hills, N.Y.

This nation, built on material, worldly ttainment instead of a spiritual and prophetic heritage, will not stand. In the process of the true meaning of Judaism.

MAY MANSOOR

Dalton, Ga.

Warm Spell

Thank you for your very kind and tho ugh review [June 23] of Hot Spell. While ough review [June 23] of Hot Spell. While I'm at it, thanks for all of your reviews of my screenplays (The Big Knife, Attack, 80 Days, etc.). The Screen Writers Guild has tried for years to persuade film critics to credit scenarists—with little success. Your practice of throwing the credit-or the blame to the man behind the typewriter is heartening and encouraging.

West Los Angeles, Calif.

Keeping Up with the Indexes

Sir:
The statement in Time, June 2, that "U.S. efforts in the abstracting field are puny by comparison [with Russia's]" is grossly

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ing sings 12 love songs fo
ase who know how sweet e can be.
DUKE ELLINGTON. The Duke



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rished memories. BRAHMS' VIOLIN CONCERTO

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th the one you love

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MARTIN

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Canada Dry's "Pin-Point Carbonation" eliminates guessing which drink is better for you

FIZZLESS HIGHBALL



1. Sparkling when bottle's first opened...fizz disappears in jig time.



2. Makes a lifeless, bland drink. What happened to the liquor taste?



4. Suggestion . . . try a Sparkling Mixer . . . Canada Dry Club Soda naturally . . . it's better for you. HIGHBALL

wrong. Chemical Abstracts alone publishes over 100,000 abstracts a year, and branches of science are represented in the recently organized National Federation of Science Abstracting and Indexing Services. These 14 services represented in the federation produced approximately 440,000 abstracts in 1957. Information in these journals is not of lasting value if there are not good indexes in existence to make it possible for the scientist to find what is wanted. The U.S. far surpasses the Soviet Union in the provision of thorough and prompt index keys. E. J. CRANE

The Chemical Abstracts Service

Answering the Bell

As a Catholic, I am one of the millions of knuckleheads described in two of your June 16 letters as "conditioned to attend church virtually from the cradle, much as Pavlov's dogs were trained to salivate at the ringing of a bell ... and on whose minds ... the Roman hierarchy has a strangle hold." Christian charity forbids my answer-

ing your readers, but names of recent converts to Catholicism come to mind-people who should have been warned of the stultilying effects of Catholic teaching: Alec Guinness, George Jean Nathan, Dame Edith Sitwell, Thomas Merton, Avery Dulles—to name a few.

MARGARET V. WALSH Evanston III

On the Maps

May I compliment you on the excellent map of Calcutta in your June 16 issue. With looking 126 miles of the Hooghly and feel himself roughly oriented from the start. WALTER S. MAPES

Philadelphia

While watching a rebroadcast of the Air While watering a reproductst of the ar-power series, I took out your June 10, 1967 issue and witnessed the Battle of Midway with your map before me. It was an exciting adventure into history. Thank you. DONALD N. SKIBO

Calgary, Alta. Mess of SS's

Although no M.D. or spaceman, I can tell you what's wrong with the term "weight-lessness," "Weightlessness" could embrace any thing or condition without weight, e.g., a cubic yard of vacuum; an idea in the mind of Marilyn Monroe; a gas whose tendency to rise equals the pull of gravity; a color. How about "Non-G?"

DAVID KLEIN

New York City

Why not use "antigray"?

J. HARVEY ADAIR Saginaw, Mich.

You ask what's wrong with the word weightlessness. Anyone who has tried "kick-ing the geese" out of Tennyson® knows the answer. Too many ss's, thir

IOHN HENRY CUTLER

Who said: "There are many other things [that] help to make the greatness of blank verse, for instance, a fine ear for vowel-sounds and the kicking of the geese out of the boat (i.e., doing away with sibilations) . . . I never put two 'ss' together in any verse of mine.'





3. The drink is "flater'n" a pancake . . . wishy-washy. Your best bet

... throw away ... start afresh. SPARKLING



2. Canada Dry's secret formula enhances liquors' taste, Makes a delicious drink every time.



4. Canada Dry's livelier bubbles speeds the liquor through your system 80% faster than plain water. You'll feel better tomorrow.

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ADVERTISING DIRECTOR John McLatchie ASSISTANT TO THE PUBLISHER

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A letter from the PUBLISHER

James a. Linea

THE lacy pattern of little round balls in the background of this week's cover is from a deoxyribonucleic-acid molecule model built at Manhattan's Sloan-Kettering Institute. The grey balls represent carbon atoms; blue is phosphorous; yellow is nitrogen; red is oxygen; white is hydrogen. Molecules do not look like this, of course, The atoms in them are much too small to be seen, even with an electron microscope. The pattern shown is a small part, somewhat simplified, of the DNA molecule, which geneticists now believe is the carrier of heredity and the chemical master of all life. If all of this seems to bring up some questions about the unfolding mysteries of heredity, see Science, The Secret of Life.



TIME, JUNE 9

THE first newsmen to slip through the lines last week and reach the Cuban mountains where 42 U.S. and Canadian citizens are held captive by Fidel Castro's rebels were a party from TIME and LIFE. At first the rebels met the newsmen with leveled guns, but later they led Time Correspondent Jay Mallin to the hostages and even gave him peg-cuffed zoot trousers to replace his mud-caked pants. Back in the city of Guantánamo, he stared into gun barrels again-this time with suspicious government soldiers behind them. Before he talked his way past the soldiers and into the U.S. naval base eight miles away, Mallin picked up a Cuban fashion note. "The sack dress is outlawed in Guantánamo," he said. "The girls might carry guns underneath." For his eyewitness report, see Hemisphere. Caught in a War.

BOB SCHULMAN, TIME'S Seattle Bureau Chief, was treading the trails and villages of Alaska again last week when the word came through that the U.S. Senate had voted statehood for the territory. The news was as cheering for Schulman as it was for most Alaskans, for both he and Seattle Correspondent Russ Sackett had spent weeks in the territory when the bill was in the House, reporting the cover story on Governor Mike Stepovich (Time, June 9), and both had acquired a glow of personal discovery for the 'land of beauty and swat." Schulman blushed a modest red when enthusiastic Alaskans told him that TIME's cover had stirred enough general interest to help give the statehood bill its final push through the Senate. For a report on the final steps to statehood, see NATIONAL AFFAIRS, The 49th State.

S ALESMEN for Chicago's Hubbell Metals Inc. sometimes answer the telephone and hear a cannon go off. It is their president's way of saluting them for making a particularly good sale, urging them on to greater success. Other firms are giving the kids whistles and the wives signs intended to get Pop out to sell, sell, sell. The story of the wonderful (and woeful) things that are happening to salesmen as businessmen attack the recession is told in BUSINESS, Spur for the Front Lines.

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"We run hot



Buy and Specify Tubeless or Tube-Type

GOOD/YEAR

MORE TONS ARE HAULED ON

and heavy—yet cut tire costs in half!

And haven't had a sideslip since we switched to HI-MILER CROSS-RIB."

How T. L. Mydland Transportation Co., New Orleans, La., doubled tread-mileage and ended down-time problems.

"When you have to rush maximum loads, regardless of roads or weather, that's tough on tires. "And when deliveries must be made within 15

minutes of schedule time," continues Fleet Owner T. L. Mydland, "those tires must stand up.

"AND-when you're stuck with those two factors on runs over all kinds of roads in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida-man-you've got PROBLEMS!

"We had them for sure. Our 35 tractors and 40 reefers haul perishable produce and groceries into areas that turn tire-maintenance men gray. "In fact, in bad weather, we've had as many as

5 rigs in the ditch!

"But all this was before we went Cross-Rib.

"Cross-Rib has ended sideslip on our operationeven on high-crown roads through the swamps. And we've said good-by to blowout and bruisebreak problems. Fact is, we haven't yet had any down time due to Cross-Rib tires!

"Mileage? Well-we considered ourselves lucky to get 50- to 70-thousand original mileage on previous tires - but with Cross-Rib we get up to 125 and 150 thousand REFORE RECAPS!

"Yes - what with increased original mileage increased recaps - and new lows in down time -Cross-Rib has cut our operation's tire costs MORE THAN HALF!"

T. L. Mydland Transportation Co. is just one of the important fleets now saving BIG with Hi-Miler Cross-Rib. Get the facts about many others from your Goodyear dealer-or Goodyear, Truck Tire Dept., Akron 16, Ohio.

Watch "Goodyear Theater" on TV-every other Monday, 9:30 P.M., E.D.T.





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GOODYEAR TRUCK TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND



Getting set for jet-age traffic at 27 leading U.S. airports



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ENGINEERS and SCIENTISTS: for challenging opp ties with a growing company in all phases of electronics, please write E. H. Herlin, Professional Personnel Coordinator. "More sky to fly in"-the goal of the Civil Aeronautics Administration-is nearer realization for both military and civil aircraft. The first 14 Raytheon Flight-Tracker radars ordered by the C.A.A. were recently delivered. The nationwide system linking 27 airports is scheduled for completion this fall.

Flight-Tracker radars help safeguard aircraft in every stage of flight. They detect and track planes in any weather-even in storms-pinpoint position of four-engine transports up to 200 miles distant, at altitudes up to 70,000 feet.

This new equipment, designed and built by Raytheon, will speed schedules, reduce airlane congestion. By readying the skyways for the Jet Age, Raytheon helps solve a major U.S. transportation problem-air traffic control.



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TIME



WITNESS GOLDFINE & AIDES BEFORE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE*
Coming: more trouble for Bernard and all his friends.

THE NATION

High Cost of Convenience

In a brief three or four days after Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams' dealings with Boston Operator Bernard Goldnewer first brought to light, President Eisenhower had a chance to accept or demand Adams' resignation and preserve the "bound's tooth" moral standards of the Administration. But he decided to keep New Hampshire-Man Adams principally for reasons of convenience: "I change the control of Dasa, June 30, By this week but the control of Dasa, June 30, By this week but the control of Dasa, June 30, By this week but the control of Dasa, June 30, By this week but the control of Dasa, June 30, By this week but the control of Dasa, June 30, By this week but the control of Dasa, June 30, By this week but the control of Dasa and Dasa and

In accepting Adams' explanations, the President, whether he liked it or not, automatically went bail for Adams' faith in Textile and Real Estate Millionaire Goldfine. Adams' friend and benefactor. That done, the Administration was stuck with whatever Goldfine might really turn out to be. What Bernard Goldfine turned out to be in his testimony last week before the House Special Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight (see Investigations) was a cheap and devious character-a fast man with a buck, whether to manipulate the financial fortunes of his numerous mills and real estate holdings or to distribute gifts to public employees, mostly little, who might do him some good in his chronic run-ins with Government.

Having Bernard Goldfine hung around its political neck was not all the Administration paid for convenience. The ethical standards applied to Sherman Adams now had to be applied to Sherman Adams now had to be applied to Isseer Government employees. Last week's hearings revealed that two secretaries, one of them a secretary to Adams who worked within 25 feet of the President's of from \$82,10 \$55, They could hardly be freel, indeed, they could hardly be reprimanded—least of all by their staff chief, Sherman Adams, by whom Goldfine had done better. The Administration was on a hook, partly by deliberate choice. And there no longer seemed to be any casy way to get off it.

INVESTIGATIONS

Bernard Goldfine's Two Faces From two days of testimony before the House Special Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight last week emerged the two faces of Bernard Goldfine. The first face, carefully shaped by lawyers and flacks (see box next page), was that of a humble, eager-to-please immigrant who had come to wealth and awakened astonished one day to find his name "in the newspapers all over America because of gifts and hospitality to a friend of almost 20 The second Goldfine told more about how he had become a millionaire in Massachusetts' tough, no-quarter textile and real estate world; that face was angry, the voice hard, the attitude belligerent, the answers evasive. And at week's ends.

end it was hard to say which Bernard

Goldine had most hurt his greatest friend. White House saift Chief Sherman Adams. The first Goldine, groomed in a dark blue suit and "B.G."-initiated blue saik tie, walked into the packed subcommittee hearing room chin up but eyes downcast, on the properties of th

honest man.

Beyond Poper Work. "I was born 67
years ago in a little town in Russia,
years ago in a little town in Russia,
when I was eight years old," he began.
"My business today is a family business,
which makes good jobs for 1,200 people,
including my two sons, Sodomon and Horace, who are right here hanya homely
axiom and many a catch in the throat,
Goldfine:

¶ Spoke proudly of his long friendship with Sherman Adams, who shared his faith

* From left around table facing the subcommittee: Secretary Mildred Paperman, Lawyers William Porter and Roger Robb, Goldfine, Lawyer



GOLDFINE & McCRARY

"YOU WILL BE GREAT!!"

Lawyers & Flacks Made Goldfine a Production

PRINTED in block letters with bright red grease pencil at the top of the first page of the statement read last week by Bernard Goldfine to the House Special Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight were the encouraging words "YOU WILL BE GREAT!!" Author of the inspirational message: Manhattan Pressagent (and TV Performer) John Reagan ("Tex") McCrary Ir. Co-author: Washington Lawyer Roger Robb. If nothing

else, the words reminded Goldfine that he had behind him one of the gaudiest retinues of lawyers and flacks in the whole history of congressional investigations. This is how the retinue operated-and what it did for and to Bernard Goldfine:

The basic facts and figures of Goldfine's colorful life and complex business dealings were assembled by Boston Lawyer Lawrence Cohen and New York Lawyer Lester Lazarus, both Goldfine regulars. The information was polished in statement form by 1) Boston Lawver Samuel Sears, dropped in 1954 as counsel to the Senate subcommittee investigating the Army-McCarthy fracas after it was discovered that he had made statements highly favorable to McCarthy, and 2) Washington's Robb, attorney for ousted Air Force Secretary Harold Talbott, for ousted Federal Communications Commissioner Richard Mack, and Government attorney in the successful 1954 ouster action against Atomic Physicist I. Robert Oppenheimer. Also helping write the statement was Sol Gelb, onetime assistant to New York District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, and latter-day attorney for Teamsters Boss Jimmy Hoffa. Gelb, an expert at crossexamination, spent hours shooting at Goldfine the sort of questions the House subcommittee might ask. "No Fee-For Free." It was Lawyer Robb who laid

down the major strategic lines: 1) make Goldfine appear as a simple, innocent, underdog type being persecuted by a powerful congressional subcommittee, and 2) permit Goldfine to answer only those questions that related, directly and demonstrably, to his relationships with the Federal Trade Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and Sherman Adams. On paper, the plans looked good -at least to their authors. In practice, they exploded in some wildly improbable directions.

First off, onto the scene hove Tex McCrary, husband of sometime Actress-Model Jinx Falkenburg, and a moneymaking operator who shrewdly combines his TV-radio work with his publicity business. Tex already had sent one of his vice presidents. William Safire, to Boston for a three-hour interview with Goldfine to get "the feel" of his personality. In Washington, McCrary allowed that as an old Sherman Adams friend he had come at the beck of Lawyer Robb to help Goldfine on a basis of "no expenses, no fee-for free."

McCrary put Goldfine through his paces on the prepared While Goldfine read, McCrary "scored" the script, underlining with his red pencil the words that were to be "punched," i.e., emphasized; in the hearing Goldfine merely yelled every time he came to such a place. McCrary also noted that Goldfine's voice tended to crack every few minutes. At strategic intervals, therefore, McCrary wrote into the script the words: "Glass of water." (In the hearing room there were no glasses, only floppy paper cups.) Again, McCrary inserted stage directions telling Goldfine when it was time to produce props for the subcommittee, Example: a gold Le Coultre wristwatch he received in 1953 as a present from Sherman Adams-a singularly unfortunate choice. since Goldfine had long made a habit of producing the watch (inscribed "S.A. to B.G.") to impress strangers, including those with whom he was having business dealings.

The night before Goldfine was to appear before the subcommittee, in Room 805 in Washington's sedate Sheraton-Carlton, he recorded and filmed parts of his statement for radio and television, with McCrary on hand to yell "Take One." "Take Two" and "Take Three," The Goldfine statement was released for seven o'clock the next morning, three hours before he was to testify-a fact which infuriated the subcommittee because it 1) was impertinent and improper, and 2) beat the subcommittee to the early headlines.

"Don't Talk, Not a Word." That night in the Sheraton-Carlton, Goldfine's handlers again put him before television cameras-with trimmings. Newsmen were invited to the hotel, where liquor and caviar were waiting (Goldfine picked up the tab, but he and his lawyers declined to say if it would be written off on his tax returns). Goldfine was nearly an hour late, so Publicist McCrary presided, still explaining that he was not going to make a red cent out of his efforts (next day, McCrary withdrew from the Goldfine team), Finally, Goldfine entered the steaming room, along with his wife and son Horace, 36.

McCrary ran Goldfine through a voice test of a statement prepared for radio and television. Then reporters tried to ask questions, "Wait a minute," roared Lawver Sam Sears, an unlit cigarette dangling as always from a corner of his mouth, "Don't talk, Not a word," Goldfine stood silent, looking embarrassed. A reporter got scolded by Sears for insisting on questions. Snapped the reporter: "I'll say what . I damn please," Then Goldfine read his statement for the actual filming (Tex McCrary had neglected to remove an empty highball glass and a used Old-Fashioned from the table), Goldfine muffed his lines, had to try again. "A little smile," urged son Horace. Goldfine smiled-a little.

When Goldfine finished, reporters tried again, Began one: "Why wouldn't you . . ." Up jumped Horace, crying: "He's playing games. He's trying to get you to talk." Asked a newsman: "Where did you get those rosy cheeks?" That was one Goldfine could answer: "I do a lot of walking, That was enough for Sam Sears: out the door went Goldfine. Was he afraid to let Goldfine talk? Growled he: "Not a damn bit." And from down the hall, past his doggedly trailing retinue, came Bernard Goldfine's last word: "Goodbye."

SOL GELB



ROGER ROBB





SAM SEARS



in the industrial future of New England, On cue, during the reading he removed a gold wristwatch, passed it to the committee—"providing I get it back." Said he: "The watch I am wearing now, on the back of it is written to B.G."—that means Bernard Goldina—"from S.A."—that's to, 1953, and we all know that date. That is the inauguration date President Eisenhower was inaugurated."

¶ Complained that "this whole miserable massacre of character" resulted from the vengeful attitude of John Fox, former publisher of the defunct Boston Post (Trass, July 7)—and all because Goldfine had demanded payment from Fox of a legal debt. Said Goldfine: "It's not pleasant to have to falk about Mr. Fox because he seems like a sick man to me. He's crazv like a fox."

Ducked responsibility for all the legalisms that had landed him in trouble with federal regulatory agencies: "Paper work has been out of my line." A good deal of that responsibility he tossed into the lap of faithful, longtime Secretary Mildred Paperman, seated near by at the hearings: "After all, I am not a bookkeeper. She is." (At one point, after Goldfine had repeatedly told the subcommittee that Miss Paperman could supply some of the answers it wanted, Miss Paperman indeed tried to pipe up with the answers. And Goldfine Lawyer Robert Robb distinctly admonished her: "Keep quiet, keep quiet, keep quiet.")

d Blamed "politics" for his troubles with committee, public and press. "Frankly, I like to meet important people. Is that so had? In the country where I was born, it took two or three generations for a 'poor man' to get to know important people . . . Nor did I ever realize that it was evil to be generous. Perhaps I do give gifts to tho many people, but if I do, it is only an expression of my nature." Another expression of Goldfine's nature came later when he tried to beat the House subcommittee to the punch by admitting to reporters that his gifts, including hotel expenses of more than \$2,000, a vicuña coat and an Oriental rug to Sherman Adams, had been listed as tax deductible by Goldfine companies-i.e., legally valid if some "ordinary and necessary" benefit or advantage flowed to Goldfine businesses from the expenditure.

¶ Admitted that Sherman Adams had arranged an appointment for him to talk over his woolen-mill difficulties with the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, but denied that Adams had exercised any influence "with these giant federal agencies where a little man gets lost without some kind of guidance from a friend."

Medicalled telling Adams in late 1955 or early 1936 that his real estate holding company, the East Boston Co., was "really being picked on" by the Securities and Exchange Commission, but denied that SEC pressure lessened as a result. Goldfine denied flatly and specifically that Sherman Adams had ever got him favora-



"WELL, BLESS MY SOUL—AN UPTURN" ble treatment from Government agencies:

"Mr. Chairman, I think you know Governor Adams is not that kind of man. And neither am I."

Sonto Clous. The subcommittee had other ideas. When Goldline finally finished his laborious script-reading, the unestions came furiously. Counsel Robert

other ideas. When Goldfine finally finished his laborious script-reading, the questions came furiously. Counsel Robert W. Lishman asked Goldfine if, as ordered, he had brought along the records pertaining to \$776.879.16 in treasurer's and cashier's checks® purchased by various Goldfine-controlled companies since 1941—and still uncashed as of last May 7.

No, Goldfine had not brought the records. What was more, he would refuse to

The name of a bank official, not of the person actually footing the bill, appears on both treasurer's and cashier's checks. As Libbans sugranger, Moreover, such checks have no time limit on them, as opposed to ordinary checks, which are rarely benored after they get to be which are rarely benored after they get to be raised another possibility: that the checks had been given to public officials: who may have possibly been too bashird to come forward and them as prince coldinaral in getting tons.



SNUG AS A BUG IN A RUG

answer questions about them on grounds of irrelevance. Then Lishman tackled Bernard Goldfine head on: The checks were relevant, he said, because the subcommittee had "incontrovertible proof" that similar checks had been given to 30-plus Capitol Hill employees, Among recipients of the checks, ranging from \$25 to \$150: Laura Sherman and Helen Colle, both White House secretaries under Sherman Adams; Eugene Kinnally, the administrative assistant to House Democratic Leader John McCormack of Massachusetts (Kinnally later said that Goldfine had given him only a basket of fruit); and several past and present employees of New Hampshire Republican Senator Styles Bridges, a longtime Goldfine friend.

As Lishman handed Witness Goldfine he list of names, lawyers gathered around Goldfine like trainers around the star quarterback who has just broken his leg—and Goldfine soon came up with a fractured-sentence explanation: "At Christmas time these are all checks that of the poor workers who work in different offices at Christmas time." He added: "If that is something that is bad, I would

like to be told about it." Right & Wrong. With Goldfine refusing to add information about the rest of the \$776,000-plus, Counsel Lishman changed subjects. In his prepared statement. Goldfine had said flatly: "The first difficulty that any of my mills ever had with the Federal Trade Commission was in November 1953 . . . Neither I nor anyone else in our companies had had prior experience with the FTC in mattersof this type." Goldfine's point, crucial to his case was that when the FTC accused one of his companies in November 1953 of mislabeling its textiles, he was so bewildered that he went to Sherman Adamsto find out what it was all about.

But Lishman's questioning made it plain that Goldfine companies were old hands at mislabeling-and had so been charged. Goldfine companies had received FTC complaints in sheaves during the vears 1942-1953-all about mislabeling their products, making them appear of higher quality than they were. Goldfine dismissed all these complaints as "minor matters" not likely to get to his leveland anyhow, not being much on paper work, he had known nothing about them. Finally, after further prodding, Bernard Goldfine began making a speech: "Mr. Lishman talked about cheating and everything else there . . . I think Mr. Lishman ought to confine himself to actual facts and not try to mislead people. It is not fair to me . . ." At that point Subcommittee Chairman Oren Harris, fed up with Bernard Goldfine in both his humble and insolent roles, broke in: "The chair will not put up with that continuously, now."

The hearing then broke up for the holiday weekend, with Bernard Goldfine, scheduled to return this week, proclaiming: "I'm looking forward to my return yery much," So was the subcommittee.

ALASKA

The 49th State

It was time for the Senate vote that could add a 4 pth star to the U.S. flag. Interior Secretary Fred Seaton, getting word that diehard opposition, mostly Southern, had gasped its last, rushed from Governor Mike Stepovich excused himself to his dinner hosts, sped to the Capitol. The Senate roll was called, and the U.S. Senate last week voted 64 (31 Democrats, 33 Republicans) to 2 to admit of foregone conclusions of a presidential signature and an Alaska referendum next

a crowd on its way to a hanging? Wait till the honeymoon is over and the taxes arrive . . ."

Even the most enthusiastic advocates of statehood realized that sterm tests of responsibility had just begun. Along with the statehood referendum, Alaka will hold Common the statehood referendum, Alaka will hold Covernor and a secretary of state in November, Key job: the governorship, with great power under the new Alaka constitution, including that of some zoo privous treitorial Governor Mike Stepowich (Taxs, June 9) make the grade at the polis? He is popular enough even though

DRINKS ON THE HOUSE IN FAIRBANKS
"Bigger than Texas, better than California—God's country."

month, the U.S. had its first new state since Arizona entered on Feb. 14, 1912.

Within moments after the Senate vote, the news flashed 3,500 miles. Scores of homemade 49-star flags broke out across Alaska.² In Skagway, women paraded wearing emboureers of the star of the star

Yet anti-statehooders still found time for apprehension about the problems ahead, e.g., new, higher taxes to pay for state services. Scoffed Anchorage's bewhiskered anti-statehood leader, John Manders: 'Did you ever see anybody stop

Neither law nor custom bars flying 48-star flags or even rg-star flags. In 1916 President Woodrow Wilson gave the U.S. Navy responsibility for planning changes in flag design. President Eisenbower will probably follow Wilson's executive order, hand the problem to the Navy, which in turn may appoint a design commission. Alaska is Democratic-minded. But if he fails, he can find comfort in his oft-repeated words of the past: "My hope is that I will be the last appointed Governor of Alaska."

He is that.

THE PRESIDENCY The Long View

Halfway through last week's full-dress parade of political troubles, the President fielded two press conference questions on the nation's mission in the long-range the president pressure of the president of the West's William McGaffin, quoting from a resolution by a national meeting of Preshyterians, braced Preshyterian Eisenhower on the moral question of U.S. help to countries "where human freedom to countries" where human freedom can decatorships.

"One of the first principles that any military man must remember in conducting this struggle," replied Ike, "is that you must put your eye on the main danger. The main danger today is imperialist. Communism, or Communist imperialism. The main danger is not from people who

have embraced Communism and who are not part of the imperalists group. And it is not from a local man who is exercising power, maybe even in dictatoral fashion, at this moment. Now, I do not mean to say that we should ever forsake our ideals . . . But when it comes to the great struggle in which the world is now tied up, for my part, I will keep my eye on the many convenience in the other situations.

Next question came, a little apologetically, from the Des Moines Register's Richard L. Wilson. He wanted the President's view on Manhattan Lawver Grenville Clark's new book, World Peace Through World Law,* which proposes setting up a world legal order by modifying the United Nations Charter. He had not read this latest Clark book, said Ike, but was familiar with other Clark writings in the same vein. Moreover, he and Secretary Dulles had discussed world-law prospects "only within the last few days, I. myself, quoting my favorite author, wrote a short chapter to conclude a book that I wrote back in 1947 or '48 [Crusade in Europe, 1948], and in it I pointed out that there was going to be no peace, there was going to be no real strength among the free world, unless each was willing to examine its simple, sole, sovereign position and to see whether it could make some concessions, each to the others, that could make a legal or a law basis for settling disputes.' Last week the President also:

¶ Regretted, in a brisk reply to Nikita S.

Khrushchev's letter of last month, Russia's cold shoulder of the slow negotiation sessions with Western ambassadors in Moscow on an agenda for a possible summit meeting, patiently pledged to keep on trying to find ways to get along with the Soviets.

If Sent to Congress a bill of particulars on how he proposes to trade atomic military science with Britain under the relaxed secrecy act just passed by Congress. "Artificial barriers to sharing," he wrote, are "wasteful in the extreme."

¶ Suggested, in talks with Dulles about his Independence Day visit with France's Charles de Gaulle (see FOREIGN NEWS), that the U.S. could soothe French hurts over U.S. reluctance to give France basic atomic secrets by offering France an atomic-submarine engine.

THE CONGRESS Builder or Wrecker?

"Sometimes I just can't understand Congress," barked Dreight Eisenhower, smashing his fist against the table and glaring at the Republican congressional leaders who had come to the White House for their weekly conference. "I can't understand the the conference of the control of the conference of the

* Co-authored with Professor Louis B. Sohn, published by Harvard University Press.



LOUISIANA'S PASSMAN
With well-shaped shenanigans.

Veins bulging along his left temple, the President poured down his warth upon the Democrat-dominated House Appropriations Committee, which had sliced \$572 million out of the Administrations \$572 million out of the Administrations upon the Administration of the Adm

Horendous Buckhot. Next day in the House, the Democratic leaders, with many a soaring declaration for foreign aid aleady on the record, stood saide and let the appropriations subcommittee chairman, curry the day for the funds cut on the House floor. As he engineered the cuts, Passman nervously crossed and recrossed his long legs, and the control of the control of

Spiking his debate with partisan references to "vicunia" and "Eisenhower recession," Passman—armed with an impressive amount of detail on the program —got away virtually unchallenged with horrendous buckshot charges. Sample: "The defense support part of this program in all probability has been responsible for in all probability has been responsible for profit taking on the part of officials and friends of officials in foreign autions than any program ever conceived by the mind of man."

Obvious Answer. New York Republican Taber, an old hand at cent-counting, argued that armed foreign troops can defend their homelands far cheaper and better than expensively armed (\$3,500 to Sk,000 each) U.S. troops. But such sound answers were swept under plies of Passman detail, 19 columns of it quoted from his own hearings. Despite the President's press-conference claim that, by his "un-broom the president of those Democratic leaders would not make the foreign aid vote a partisan affair, they let Otto Passman beat down. Republican efforts to restore the cuts, send the mangled bill to the Senate.

The Administration hopes for better things in the Senate. Republican Leaders William Fife Knowland and Styles Bridges say that they will launch a drive to restore the most serious cuts. But they cannot do it without Democratic help. Unless such help is given, the Democratic nanigans, which gave a clear, and answer to the question propounded by Passman to the question propounded by Passman himself when he opened the debate:

Am I a builder who works with care, measuring life by the rule and square, Am I shaping my deeds to a well-made blan.

patiently doing the best I can?
Or am I a wrecker who walks the town,
content with the labor of tearing
down?

FOREIGN RELATIONS Dealing with Kidnapers

The State Department resembled a police missing persons' bureau last week, as U.S. diplomats from Santiago de Cuba to Berlin to Moscow grappled with a new outcrop of organized diplomatic crime. The problem: organized kidnaping of U.S. citizens overseas—47 in Cuba, nine in Russia, nine in East Germany—to be held until the U.S. pays ransom in the

form of diplomatic concession.

The U.S. lines of approach to the problem: 1) the U.S. will not pay "blackmail" to get the Americans out, and although 2) the U.S. does not intend to use force to get them out. 3) the U.S. hopes to convince the kidnapers through pattent diplomatic negotiation that kidnaping is Americans in the mood for any kind of concession.

"We are trying to get live Americans back," said President Eisenhower at his press conference last week. "We are not disposed to do anything reckless that would create consequences for them that would be final." The state of the State Department police blotter last week:

Cuba. Forty-seven Americans—30 sail, or sand marines, 17 civilians, most of them sugar and nickel company employees —were rounded up in eastern Cuba and herded into the mountains by rebel guerrillas headed by Raül Castro, left-wing brother of Cuba's Rebel Boss Field Castro Green Hemsterlings, U.S. Consul in Santiago de Cuba Park Wollam and Vice Consul Robert Wiecha jerged into the Consul Robert Wiecha jerged into the promise that Americans would be let go, set up a Navy helicopter lift that began hauling out the prisoners a handful at a time.

Russia. Nine U.S. airmen were arrested by the Russians in Soviet Armenia when their unarmed Air Force DC-6A transport strayed off course on a tricky navigational leg of a routine bimonthly courier flight across Turkey to Iran (see map), trespassed in Soviet airspace, was forced by two Soviet fighters to land just inside Soviet territory. U.S. airmen wondered if powerful Soviet radio transmitters had not interfered with the relatively weak signal from the U.S. beacon at Vanand if the Russians had not set their rig up to fool the pilots, flying on top of an overcast, into crossing the frontier, Soviet propagandists began cranking up a new point to old charges at the U.N. and elsewhere that the USAF was launching 'provocative" flights across the U.S.S.R. The State Department apologized for the violation of Soviet airspace, denied that it was deliberate, told Ambassador to Moscow Llewellyn Thompson to seek the airmen's prompt return. At week's end the Soviet government dropped off a note to Thompson to say that the U.S.S.R. 1) "takes into consideration" the U.S. regrets about crossing the border, 2) "expects" the U.S. to take "urgent and effective measures to prevent repetition.

East Germany. Seven U.S. Army artillery officers and two Army helicopter crewmen, kidnaped by the Russians and the East German satellite state when their helicopter came down in East Germany June 7, were produced by the Communists





Ex-President Hoover Arriving in Brussels* Neither pains nor pills, but warm advice.

for a surprise press conference in Dresdem. On hand at the conference; a crowd of Communist newsmen and one lone Westerner, Associated Press Reporter Seymour Topping (see Purss.). Presumably the Conference of t

Instead, these U.S. soldiers on the Cold War beat-all Army careermen-put on just the kind of on-the-spot performance that made all the police-blotter calculations back home seem worthwhile. Said Army Major George Kemper into the Communist microphones: "They are holding us as political hostages. We are being used as tools." Other Army men shouted at the Communists: "You're kidnapers!" And when, in a quiet moment, the AP's Topping told the Army's Kemper that the U.S. was 1) demanding his men's release but was 2) refusing to pay the ransom of recognizing the Red satellite. Major Kemper grinned. "That's enough for us," he said. "You can tell them that we'll sweat it out as long as it takes."

House Guest

In the small Circarama theater in the U.S pavilion at the Brussels World's Fair, a white-haired man sat expressionles, arms folded, as the circular screen showed movies of U.S. great scenery and U.S. great works. It was the Fourth of July, Suddenly, when the screen showed an earlial view of scarred old mountains and carried with the control of the c

Clark Hoover, 83, happily reminded of his days as President of the U.S. (1920-33) as he served his Government still another time as President Eisenhower's personal representative at the U.S. National Days at the World's Fair.

But Herbert Hoover had also gone to Brussels, in a sense, as an honored house guest of the Belgian people. He went fart Brussels, in a sense and the sense and the neer, as head of the Belgian Reclief Commission, which helped save the Belgian people from starvation in World War I. And it was in his role as a house guest even resentative that Herbert Hoover was able, as he delivered a formal Fourth of July address in the Grand Auditorium that night, to command attention and respecfriend if I did not speak frankly now..."

Begcon in the Tower, At 83, and just two months away from a gall-bladder operation. Herbert Hoover moved about a little stiffly but the trip to Brussels was, in fact, just another event in a stillcrowded life, "You should not retire from work," he said in 1956, "or you will shrivel up into a nuisance . . . talking to everybody about your pains and pills and income tax." In his apartment-office in Manhattan's Waldorf-Astoria Tower, Herbert Hoover keeps busy up to 16 hours a day, keeps two of his three fulltime secretaries on hand seven days a week, He has just published a thoughtful biography and tribute to his onetime chief. The Ordeal of Woodrow Wilson (Time, April 28), is now working in longhand on a series of five other books called Forty Years of Fighting Famine. He puts in an astonishing amount of

time and energy on activities ranging from The Boys Clubs of America to Keep * Greeted by U.S. Ambassador John Folger,

Belgium's Prince Albert,

America Beautiful Inc. (antilitter), on steady promotion in public speeches and statements, in private conferences and dinners, of the reports of the Hoover Commissions of 1947 and 1953 on streamlining Government operations.*

Denger in Discouragement, He had put much thought and time on his Brussels speech, had, in fact, cleared it with the U.S. State Department. Specifically he concentrated on two basic misrepresentations about the U.S.—sedulously fostered by Communits propaganda—that underlie much of the anti-Americanism in the world today.

Misrepresentation No. 1: that the U.S. economy is oppressive. Hoover eloquently defended "our system of regulated economic freedom . . . its bull-in impulses of initiative, energy, ambition and opportunity," with its 70-year-old antitrust laws that safeguard "the fundamentals of fair and open competition."

Misrepresentation No. 2: that the U.S. is imperialistic. Hoover noted simply that the U.S. had strengthened freedom in Latin America since the Monroe Doctrine, in Cuba, the Philippines, now in Puerto Rico. He noted that the U.S. had fought in three wars in the past 40 years without asking "for an acre of territory,"

"These misrepresentations and this propaganda are inciting physical attacks upon American citizens, upon our officials, and abuse of our country, saids he, "They discourage the American people and inelementary of the comparison of the country o

That service performed, Herbert Hoover concluded gently with words that sprang from the deep wells of his long life. "We must unceasingly strive by all peaceable means to make the world safe or representative government. From representative government alone can come respect for your dignity as men and women, your flowering as individuals, your right to a rising chance in life, to selfexpression, and to security from sodden uniformity. May God bless you all."

THE SUPREME COURT Help for N.A.A.C.P.

person of life, liberty, or property, with-

out due process of law . . .

—Fourteenth Amendment

In the South's fight to knock the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People out of business in Dixie, one of the hardest punches was a \$100,-000 contempt-of-court fine levied in 1946

Acceptance rate to date: 1947 commission report: 72%; 1953 commission report: 53%. Accurrent Hoover idea: a new office of Administrative Vice President of the U.S.

against the Alabama N.A.A.C.P. Offense: refusing to obey a court order to hand over membership lists as evidence in the state government's still pending suit to bar the N.A.A.C.P. from operating in Alabama. Turning over the lists, protested the N.A.A.C.P., would expose members to harassment.

Last week the Supreme Court unanimously struck down the Alabama contempt conviction as a violation of the constitutional rights of N.A.A.C.P. members. Said the opinion, written by Justice John Marshall Harian: "Freedom to enof beliefs and ideas is an inseparable aspect of the 'liberty' assured by the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. ... Inviolability of privacy in group association may in many circumof freedom of association."

More important to the N.A.A.C.P. than the \$100,000 was the decision's firmness in blocking, not just in Alabama but in all Southern states, all attempts to enfeeble the N.A.A.C.P. by forcing it to hand over

its membership rolls.

The Supreme Court also refused to review U.S. District Judge Harry I. Lemley's order granting the Little Rock school board permission to suspend racial integration at beleaguered Central High School until 1961 (TIME, June 30). In its haste to get a final ruling before Central High reopens in September, the N.A.A.C.P. had carried its case straight to Washington without waiting for a Court of Appeals decision. Supreme Court policy, seldom breached, is to refrain from reviewing lower-court decisions until the Court of Appeals has its say. But recognizing the "vital importance of the time element," the Supreme Court urged the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit (St. Louis) to "act upon the applications for a stay or the appeal in ample time to permit arrangements to be made for the next school year."

LABOR

Jimmy Rides Again

Undaunted by explosive revelations of the McClellan committee investigations, unscathed by three recent court trials and small-bore insurgency in his organization, unabashed by proven connections with agangsters both in and out of his heavily muscled union, Teamster Boss James Riddle Hofa bounced confidently into Washolde Hofa bounced confidently into Washstroke of his fist, made the whole U.S. labor movement sit up and take notice.

Hoffa's fisty proposal: a conference, to be held next month, of leaders of some so transportation unions, whose membership runs to 3.5 million. His aim: confederation of transport workers who cover not only trucking, but also the waterfroat, ground. Such a powerhouse group, if or granized in the Hoffa manner, would be a serious threat to George Meany's A.F.L.-C.LO., and would create a union monopoly that could conceivably pull the switch on the U.S. economy at the whim of James Riddle Hoffa.

"Any Time, Joe." Jimmy announced the plan after meeting with two strongmen in the transport business: Joe Curran, 52. lantern-jawed, battle-scarred boss of the seamen's National Maritime Union (membership: 40,000), and Captain (tugboat) William Bradley, 55, paunchy president of the evil-smelling International Longshoremen's Association (membership; 52,000), which was thrown out of the A.F.L. five years ago. The three men kicked off the master plan by signing a "conference" pact for the purpose of "discussing and settling jurisdictional disputes, matters of mutual concern and matters affecting progress and stability in the transportation industry." Among those who will be invited to attend the August meeting: Red-Lining Harry Bridges, boss of the West Coast's International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Un-



TEAMSTER Boss HOFFA
The king was in the powerhouse.

ion, Paul Hall, president of Joe Curran's rival outfit, the Seafarers' Union, New York subway union's Mike Quill.

Appearing at a press conference with Hofia and Bradley, Jee Curran, a strong-willed adversary of A.F.L.-C.I.O. President Menny, and a member of the A.F.L.-cross of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. constitution provides. And I don't care."

"The Teamsters," said Hoffa jubilantly,
"attach sufficient importance to this [conference] that the cost will be underwritten
by them if necessary." Grinned Jimmy:
"Any time you're in trouble, Joe, we've
got the money." Replied Curran: "Any
time you're in trouble, Jimmy..."

Stuffed Pockets. The fact is that Jimmy can take care of his own troubles, Acquitted fortnight ago by a Manhattan federal court of charges that he conspired to tap the telephones of his fellow Teamster executives, Tough Guy Hoffa is gaining new strength day by day. Teamster membership is up (to more than 1,500,-000), and Hoffa is setting up deals right and left with A.F.L.-C.I.O. unions, such as the brewery workers, butchers and carpenters, the effect of which is to undermine the strength of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. He even has in mind calling a new Teamster convention so that he can divest himself of the three court-appointed monitors who are presiding over the promised Teamster cleanup, which is still in the

His pockets thus stuffed with pacts, promises and big dreams, Hoffn, by his actions last week, made all the more prophetic the words of the McClellan committee report of 1058: Extraordinary power, "mow lodged in the hands of a man such as Hoffa, [is] tragic for the Teamsters Union and dangerous for the country at large." And for James Riddle Hoffa, this was only the beginning.

POLITICAL NOTES A Feud in the Desert

The political climate in Utah (pop. 860,000) rarely erupts in thunderstorms visible beyond the border. But for three vears, chain lightning has crackled between snow-capped Senior Senator Arthur V. Watkins and volcanic ex-Governor J. (for Joseph) Bracken Lee. Watkins cannot forgive Lee a long record of sheer perversity-outspoken criticism of President Eisenhower, opposition to federal income tax, foreign aid, federal aid to education and Arthur V. Watkins. Lee cannot forgive Watkins for having openly supported a Republican candidate in 1956 who beat Lee out in his bid for an unprecedented third term. After his defeat Bracken Lee holed up in private life as national director of For America, an overstuffed lobby group as far to the right in its principles as Lee. This week, to the surprise of no one, Lee, 58, announced he is gunning for 71-year-old Arthur Wat-

Mith the inborn shrewdness of the feuder. Bracken Lee has carefully selected his ground. He will run as an Independent, out of reach of dissproving Republicans at the state convention and the primary election, but accessible to Democrats of a the party boundary at primary time to vote for Watkins' competition. Both parties, said Lee impartially in announcing his independent candidacy. "Mand for and and givenway programs,"
To get an exact measure of the effect

of Maverick Lee's intervention, Utahans will have to wait until the November general election. Even admirers of the Lee brand of political intransigence give him only an outside chance at best of beating Arthur Watkins.

THE BUDGET

The Rains Came

A federal red-ink splash "of the order of \$10 billion," said President Eisenhower at his press conference last week, lies ahead in the newborn fiscal year of 1959. It was a rueful admission for a President who had pledged himself to balanced budgets as an essential goal, and who half a year ago submitted an optimistic 1950 budget showing a \$500 million surplus.

One big reason for the dizzving switch from surplus to massive deficit had nothing to do with either cold war or recession; it was the further bloating of already swollen farm programs. As of January, the Agriculture Department was planning to spend a whacking \$5 billion for the fiscal year, largely in efforts to cope with surpluses that are encouraged by high price supports (Time, Aug. 19). But abundant spring rainfall brought lush crop prospects, notably in the long-parched Great Plains, and the department's outgo estimate mushroomed to \$6 billion-more than twice the combined outlays of the State, Justice, Interior, Commerce and Labor departments, In a rational world. good crop weather ought to count as a national blessing, but under the archaic, surplus-spawning price-support laws, it only serves to boost the already scandalous cost of subsidized farming by another billion dollars.

Is there any prospect of a balanced budget in fiscal 1060, beginning a year from now? In reply to this pressconference question, the President said that he expected the deficit to "diminish" in 1960, but that it would take an "awful shrinkage" to bring \$10 billion down to zero, In short: no.

THE ADMINISTRATION

The New Influence

So smoothly and quietly as to be barely detectable, the U.S., over the past three or four months, has considerably modified its policy on willingness to try for a workable agreement with Russia on ending nuclear weapons tests. U.S. policymakers were solidly committed to one disarmament package: tests could not be stopped unless nuclear-weapons production was simultaneously stopped and conventional arms were cut down. But last week a U.S. scientific delegation sat down peaceably with a Russian scientific delegation in Geneva to discuss the feasibility of nuclear test inspection systems (see Foreign News). Secretary of State John Foster Dulles had ringed the meeting with the warning that the results would not bind the U.S. on any next steps, but the mere fact of the session was important evidence of an important new influence at work in the U.S. Government.

The new influence: Dr. James Rhyne Killian Jr., 53, for nine years president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. since November the President's special assistant for science and technology. Almost daily, he pops in and out of the President's office or on and off the President's private telephone line, More and more, the President holds off proposals with a "Let's see what Jim thinks about this." Among the most meaningful scribbles on official memorandums is "Killian has no objections." At a recent press conference, the President, asked whether the U.S. ought to get a Cabinet-level department of science, said he thought not, but that "one of my appointments today is with the advisory committee under Dr. Killian, and if I thought there was any need for [such a department], I should refer it to him at once for a study, a complete study.

Balanced Panels, Much of Jim Killian's influence derives from the need that the President and the nation had for such



PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER KILLIAN Into a high-level ear.

a man when he went to Washington last fall. The Communists had put up Sputnik I, and the editorialists were crying for a Science Czar," Dr. Killian got the headlines, if not the specific job, He added to his influence at once with a shot of his old M.I.T. organizational energy. He expanded membership of the President's Science Advisory Committee from twelve to 17. recruited scores of scientists coast to coast to set up 20 or so panels to study space programs, scientific education, missiles, translations of Russian documents, anything relevant to science. Before long he had generally set off a ferment of excited scientific mind-rubbing. The scientific community did not miss

the point that Killian bolstered the Washington standing of many of Physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer's friends and followers, who had had some trouble finding a high-level ear since Oppenheimer's security clearance was suspended in 1953, Yet Killian carefully balanced the politics of his panelists, then strongly warned them never, never to let political viewpoints influence scientific judgments.

New Argument. But in his own key

strategic role of scientific pipeline to the President, Jim Killian could obviously impose no such tight rule on himself, "He tries to provide scientific facts," a friend says, "but he also has to explain the implications of a technical fact." And when he stepped into the argument about nuclear tests. Killian moved into policy at the heart of U.S. security.

At the President's invitation, Killian mustered up a panel of scientists to study what was actually a defense question: Would it be militarily safe for the U.S., given international inspection, to try for an agreement to stop nuclear tests? After six to seven weeks, the Killian panel answered the question: yes. Killian agreed that small underground test blasts probably could not be detected and highaltitude test blasts possibly could not be detected, as the Atomic Energy Commission's Lewis Strauss and Physicist Edward Teller had warned. But Killian moved the whole debate to a new stage when his technical evidence led, despite these drawbacks, to the conclusion that it would still be relatively safe for the U.S. to have a try at an agreement to stop tests, with mutual inspection. One immediate result: the President

and Secretary of State Dulles decided to try the diplomatic gambit of technical talks with the U.S.S.R. at Geneva.

Wary Doubters, Thus far, Killian has generally stayed out of the headlines, and he has declined, as a member of the President's staff, to testify before Congress. He is one of the hardest officials in Washington for reporters to see. But his opponents are beginning to get his range, Some top-ranking Pentagon civilians-as well as the military-believe that ending nuclear tests would hinder the development of new strategic deterrent weapons-the Navy's Polaris, the Air Force's Minuteman, and others, Also they believe that test stoppage would, at a critical time, stop the research needed to develop such vital defensive weapons as the Air Force and Army's anti-missile missiles to protect U.S. cities, the Navy's antisubmarine nuclear depth charges.

Some AEC experts believe that the Russians' ability to conceal certain highaltitude and subterranean tests would give them a chance for a risky amount of covert progress in weapons development. Some State Department officials present cogent doubts about the principle of committing the U.S. to a hand-tving agreement not to test future nuclear weapons that might turn out to be necessary to

But the doubters of the new Killian influence inside the Eisenhower Administration have learned to be sure of their arguments before they speak, because, as never before, their doubts are likely to be banished by harsh experience, Killian's independent agency has 1) intelligence facts and figures at its fingertips, and 2) the President's ear.

FOREIGN NEWS

WESTERN EUROPE

Tale of Two Cities

The centuries-old relationship between London and Paris has had more bad than good moments, and even in its present phase of partnership is marked by each nation's fear that the other will become either too strong-or too weak. For the past five months London has been eying Paris with especial nervousness, As senior man in office, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan had every right to expect that new Premier de Gaulle should make the first visit to him in London. Instead, last week, as a gesture of good will. Macmillan flew to Paris. Obviously pleased, protocol-conscious General de Gaulle, who rarely leaves his own office when he is in Paris, drove out to the airport in his shiny new Citroën DS 19 to greet his English visitor in person.

Long suspicious of De Gaulle's fondness for grandeur, the British government early decided that it preferred him to a government run by paratroop colonels or to the old harebrained parliamentary system, which proclaimed its loyalty to the Atlantic alliance but was often a drag on it. Some British officials nonetheless feared and the system of the control of the con-

Getting Together. Over port and whisky at Paris' Hotel Matignon last week, the two Prime Ministers reminisced amiably about their World War II experiences in North Africa. When they got down to business, the British were pleased by

MACMILLAN & DE GAULLE Two lands in firmer hands.

De Gaulle's grasp of what they consider present-day realities. He seemed aware that France was not pulling its weight in NATO, but wanted to exact more say for France in Atlantic councils as his price for more cooperation. The British listened with what diplomats call sympathy (concealing their private misgivings) to De Gaulle's insistence that France has a "vocation" to become a nuclear power. They tried to suggest, from their own experience, how costly nuclear weaponry could get (De Gaulle, in talks with John Foster Dulles later in the week, counted on the U.S. to help out with know-how and materials). Apparently British "sympathy" was mistaken for support. MACMILLAN: YES TO FRENCH A-BOMB, crowed the Paris-Journal, to the discomfiture of the British delegation

But the British also returned to London reassured by the atmosphere of the French government, concluding that this change was well worth the price of a more difficult and demanding ally.

Change in Fortune, For Harold Macmillan himself, the trip to Paris was one more indication of a change in his own personal fortunes. In his first year in office, after inheriting Sir Anthony Eden's debacle at Suez, he was regarded by many as a stopgap Prime Minister, grabbed out of the Edwardian era. His debonair manner annoyed as many as it pleased. Three months ago, scarcely a Tory could be found who looked upon his party's future with anything but dread. Insiders respected Macmillan's parliamentary skill, but the image did not get over to the country. Now the British press is full of praise for able, self-contained Harold Macmillan. He was applauded for his personal triumph in the U.S., his handling of the Cyprus debates, his successful policy of waiting out the London bus strike, and for two recent TV appearances that established an image of a confident and high-spirited leader.

The steady decline of Tory strength in by-elections seems at last arrested. The Labor opposition has shown itself sterile in and uncertain in leadership. One by one the Tory Suez rebels have been drifting back, and the latest Daily Express poll showed that while only 48% of those questioned last February were "satisfied questioned has February were "satisfied stands at 52%. If Macmillan keeps up. the Tories may well be able to look forward to a 1960 election with something other than dreads."

In both London and Paris, management seemed to be in firmer hands.

YUGOSLAVIA

When Soldiers Meet

There was another meeting of minds last week in Europe—between the Mediterranean world's two leading neutralists. Steaming up the Adriatic aboard ex-King Farouk's former pleasure boat (now renamed Freedom), Egypt's President



Nasser & Tito
Two pros in neutral clothes.

Gamal Abdel Nasser arrived last week at the beautiful Vugoslav scaport of Dubrovnik, accompanied by his wife, three sons and the daught of the properties among neutralities, was patently pleased to have the hero of the uncommitted Arab masses dropping in just when the Kremlin was waging such heavy propaganda war on Tito.

Fomily Porty, Resplendent in white from the peak of his fedora to the toes of his buckskin shoes, Marshal Tito was at dockside to pump Colonel Nasser's hand. Handsome Mme. Tito, buxom in blue silk, embraced Nasser's wife. Bands and cannon boomed. Then, past an honor guard on a street festooned with flowers and the flags of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic, the visual state of the Colonia of the Colonia (Dec. Califorced by the land to the presidential guest house, the cliffside Villa Sheherazade.

There the families stayed while Tito led his guest off to the Bosnian Mountains to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the climatel: battle between Tito's partitudes of the theory of the stay of the theory War II. It was the two dictators' fourth meeting. The 40-year-old Nasser is obviously much impressed by the 66-year-old marshal, who so skillfully plays a fancy in-between role in the cold war, gaining Battle Hymn, High among the wild,

Bottle Hymn. High among the wild, beech-clad uplands, not far from the cave where a German bomb wounded Tito in 1943; the old campaigner of the Balkan Mountains and the younger conspirator of the Cairo barracks spent the night together in an army tent. Tito regaled his guest with the story of how his desperate rjooo, surrounded by a ring of 120,000 German and other troops, buried their hard-won field guns, slaughtered and at their packhorses, and then, losing nearly half their number in the charge, fought through the supposedly impassable Suije-ska River canyon, broke through to the safety of a great oak forest beyond the German lines.

Next afternoon, with Nasser at his side. the Yugoslav leader told 50,000 cheering old partisans gathered on the Sutieska battlefield: "No one can break us," Nasser himself, by visiting Tito at this point, was making the most audacious affront to the Soviets he had ever risked. According to Cairo scuttlebutt, Nasser returned from his recent 17-day state visit to Russia bored by too many banquets and somewhat unimpressed. He also came home with no more Russian rubles, though reportedly the kind of Russian help he likes most-complete diplomatic backing in his troublemaking-costs Russia not a ruble. Long ago. Tito, from painful experience, warned Nasser against ever letting himself get too financially dependent on Russia. Old Pro Tito's current advice is said to be that Nasser should steady down, and not risk the peace so often with propaganda and subversion.

FRANCE "I Give You My Word"

If there is anything not quite French about General Charles de Gaulle, it is his impatience with paper work, Rather than rely on secondinant reports, he prefers to find things out for himself. Last week, for the second time in a month, he boarded a twin-jet Caravelle and streaked towards Algeria to investigate in person. It was a salesman's visit, and the primary control of the proposition of the personality of the general himself. Wearing a light suntan uniform with

Westing a right seamed uniform most of the Cross of Lorraine as decoration, only the Cross of Lorraine as decoration. De Gaulle popped up at major cities as the control of the control of

To the motter of the property of the property of the motter of the property of the Moslems are illiterate, he was just as interested in local wages, unemployment and education as in military operations. The army's role, he insisted, is not only to fight the rebels, whom he invariably called either "Plalaghas" or simply "the relation of the property of the property

Spread the Word. Everywhere his appeal was the same: unity and equality. At Batna (pop. 20,000), he at first conspicuously ignored the small crowd of

Europeans who turned out to greet him. Instead, he got out of his car, plunged into a group of Moslems who had been transported in trucks for the occasion, began clasping outstretched hands.

At an army post high up in the Traras Mountains near the Moroccan border, he quickly finished with the officers, reserved his most dramatic plea for the crowd of the most dramatic plea for the crowd of the control of the crowd of the crowd

While wooing the Moslems, De Gaulle struck quite a different pose in dealing with the dissident colonials and settlers who clamor for "integration" into France. In Algiers few flags waved to welcome



SALAN & DE GAULLE IN HELICOPTER
"All who live here must be equal."

him, and few Europeans turned out to cheer. In open disregard of their feelings, De Gaulle had brought along the minister the settlers dislike most, Socialist Guy Mollet, who rode in the second limousine and said nothing.

City walls bore a new slogan; "Wries Salan." General Raoul Salan, who is De Gaulle's chief deputy in Algeria, has secretly fostered opposition to his Premier, who now refers to him as "that Chinese general." De Gaulle made no effort to hide his displeasure with colonial extremists. When members of the All Algeria Committee of a resolution, they were brusquely told that the general was behind schedule and could not receive them.

"A Vost Plon." On his last evening, De Gaulle broadcast a pledge that "France intends to initiate on this soil a vast plan of renovation." More than \$35 million would be added to the budget for

Algerian development, "From this year, the number of new dwellings will be doubled. Within ten years, all the children of Algeria will be going to school."

Then he announced that he was about to issue three decrees that would 1) set up electoral lists, 2) establish a single electoral college for Algeria, and 3) extend the vote to Moslem women. "And we are going to give this unity a visible sign," added De Gaulle anticlimactically. "Very soon there will be only a single category of postage stamp for Metropolitan France and Algeria."

LEBANON

Sea Change

Lebanon's odd little sporadic war did not end last week, but some of the international tension over it abated. To the unconcealed chagrin of the Lebanese government, U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold returned from Beirut reporting "no foundation" to the government's charges of "mass infiltration" by the United Arab Republic and accordingly no need for a big U.N. police force to seal off Lebanon's frontiers, although the U.N. observers admitted that they had free access to only eleven of Lebanon's 172 miles of border with Syria. The U.S. Sixth Fleet stopped steaming off Lebanon's coast and sailed west to land its marines and sailors for July 4th weekend liberty in Athens and Nice. Handsome, whitehaired President Camille Chamoun bluntly asked the U.S., British and French ambassadors if their governments had changed their policies.

Their answer was no, but next day the President began canvassing among neighbors for possible outside help. At a palace interview, Iraq's chargé d'affaires reportedly offered Lebanon a defense treaty under which pro-Western Iraqi troops could be brought into the country.

Hopeful Leoning, Inside Lebanon, fighting sputred on with just a hint that the rebels might be beginning to flag. At Tripoli, rebels led by ex-Premier Rashid Karami attacked by night to improve their supply lines toward the Syrian border, only to provoke such a heavy mottar barrage that their forces suffered an estimate of their forces suffered an estimate of their properties of the supplier of

But as usual, the army did not follow up its advantage. At the height of the Tripoli barrage, Rebel Leader Kamal Jumblatt's Druse mountainers launched a drive that took three villages overlooking Beirut itself. There, too, the army heaved into action with just enough heavy weapons to roll the rebets back to observe that the military situation was "leaning toward the government."

Bland Chollenge. As Secretary Dulles remarked at his press conference, there was some evidence that the presence of the 100-man U.N. Observation Group slowed deliveries of arms and men from Syria. Half-jokingly. Jumblatt told U.N. officers that where he formerly got a mule train of supplies every night, a caravan now arrived only every second or third night "because of you people." By contrast, the government's forces had plenty of arms, and last week U.S. Ambassador Robert McClintock announced that additional U.S. shipments were due any day.

In these circumstances, Nasser, who had also sailed out of the eastern Mediterranean in search of some relaxation (see above), might accept the challenge to live up to Dag Hammarskjold's bland finding that his U.A.R.'s meddling was not major. Then it would become possible for the Lebanese government to solve the crisis with its own means, if it has the will.

JAPAN

A Black Lily for the Prince

In the presence of so exalted a person as the Crown Prince Akihito, 24, the young girl who guided his tour of Lake Akan on the northern island of Hokkaido last week had observed the strictest decorum. But suddenly, for no apparent reason at all, she burst into an island song. "The black lily," she crooned, "is the flower of love. Shall I give this flower to you?" Then she presented the surprised prince with a real black lily "to symbolize our hope that he will soon marry a beautiful girl as his princess." The girl who spoke out of turn was only expressing a wish that was agitating almost every reader of Japan's excited press. Ever since Akihito turned 18 six years

ago, his father's Imperial Household Board has been looking for a bride for him, and the Japanese have been in an agony of suspense over who their 125th Empress will be. To find her, the Board, whose staid members are the guardians of protocol, has canvassed the families of 860 former princes, counts, viscounts.



AKIHITO
The prince must be taller than she,







Sankei-Jij

CANDIDATES KITASHIRAKAWA, FUSHIMI & SHIMAZU
The princess must not be plump.

barons and assorted daintyo (warfords). It has investigated the state of each family's finances, made copious notes on the looks, talents, and I'Qs of all eligible looks talents, and I'Qs of all eligible local ward offices, which keep such constructs a scandal, a case of insanity or an illegitimacy back for centuries. In Japan such precautions are important: Akihilo's own mother almost loss out as funcies to her crown prince when a rival access to the each of the construction of th

False Addresses, While the Household Board worked away at its list, Japan's major newspapers set up "special sections" of 30 to 170 staffmen to pry out the favorites. The papers knew that all the eligible girls would be past or present students at the Gakushuin, the Tokyo peers' school. Armed with pocket cameras, reporters followed girls to school, trailed them when they went home at night, One paper smuggled a woman reporter into the school disguised as a student. Another tried to get a list of all girls enrolledsomething that is by tradition kept secret -by saying that it wanted to send them "bargain-sale circulars,"

The newshawk squads hounded the Household Board just as relentlessly. In self-defense, board members invented a special code to use over the telephone, gave false addresses to taxi drivers to confuse reporters. "I myself," says Board Director Takeshi Usami, "have been in the same properties of the same properties," and the particular than the properties of the same properties of the same properties. The same properties of the same properties and then getting off the streetcars and then getting off the streetcar to walk, just in order to throw the press of my trail."

Worm & Willowy, Meanwhile. from his palace at No. 1 Tolkivamatus, Shibu-ya, in Tokyo, Akihito has been doing some private investigating of his own. Though he will get only a short list to choose from and cannot reject them all, he has made no secret of the kind of whe wants. I don't like plump girls.' he wants, I don't like plump girls.' he lew sails, and four like plump girls, legs, I prefer the slender, willowy kind. Why bride must have a warm personality, a sense of humor, must like sports as much as I do, appreciate light and seri-

ous music, be a good dancer, and, of course, an excellent hostess." If all that were not enough, the Prince, who is 5 ft. 5 in. tall, had one more stipulation: "My bride must be shorter than I."

"My bride must be shorter than 1. Every school gave the once-no, his friends at the peers' school gave the once-no, his friends at the peers' school gave the once-no-his order of the once-no-his o

Though the prince has friends close enough to call him by the affectionate nickname of Chabu (Brown Pig.), he lives, as he himself puts it, behind a "chrysanthemum curtain," can visit his mother and father only on Sundays, must otherwise which can come only once a month, Appalled at the idea of sharing such a life, some candidates have taken the precaution of climinating themselves by marrying mere commoners. By last week, rumor his were now down to three:

d Hatsuko Kitashirakawa, 18, a sportsloving cousin, whose grandmother, the seventh daughter of the Emperor Meiji, is Mistress of Festival Ceremonies of the Grand Shrines of Ise, Unfortunately, Hatsuko's family has been dogged by tragedy, which the Japanese regard as an ill omen: her great-grandfather was murdered by savages on Formosa, her father was killed in an airplane accident in Manchuria. Even worse. Hatsuko, who is 5 ft, 31 in, tall, would be at least as tall as Akihito in her shoes, and she is still growing. I Akiko Fushimi, a blueblood, was Akihito's childhood playmate, was captain of the Gakushuin women's riding team when he was captain of the men's. Though pretty and a good dancer. Akiko is 24too old, say many Japanese, for Akihito. ¶ Sumiko Shimazu, 20, whose father, a former prince, now heads the Japanese Red Cross, Sumiko's chief drawback: her



THE FANFANIS & FOUR OF SEVEN CHILDREN
"I am the new minister, and you're fired."

mother's long illness, which is considered another bad omen.

There are signs that the prince's bride-to-be will be known soon. In spite of Akihito's public statements that all he wants is a small house and a close family life, so unlike his own, the government is already building an 880-000 polance for him and his wife. And last week, the Household Board finally let it be known that "if all goes smoothly, the prince's bride will be selected this year."

GREAT BRITAIN

En Garde!

As every tourist knows, London's horse guards take the vow of silence on duty. As they sit majestically astride their mounts in Whitehall, children may taunt them, cameramen may pop flashbulbs in their faces, and tourist guides may speak about the guardsmen as if they were may speak about the guardsmen as if they were really there. The guardsman is under really there. The guardsman is under counted his horse, never to speak except to summon a policeman or foot sentry "if something happens," For almost 300 years it has been that way,

One afternoon last week Guide John Thompson Revers went into his usual spiel to 34 Americans about the pair of mounted Life Guards in scarlet tunic, white knee breeches and shining armor: "If a wasp crawled up the nostril of one of the guardsmen he would not permit himself to move his hand." Pointing to Trooper John Tedlury, Guide Reeves the contract of the property of the proper

Something snapped inside Trooper Tedbury. He flashed his unsheathed sword down from the vertical "Carry Sword" position, pointed it straight at Guide Reeves's throat and shouted over his chin strap: "You are a liar. Move on!" The 34 Americans retreated in disorder, and Guide Reeves found himself speechless.

Guide Reeves found himself speechless. Summoned before his commanding officer, Lieut, Colonel the Marquess Douro, a descendant of the Duke of Wellington, Tedbury said, "I did it for the honor of the regiment." Owing to "extenuating circumstances," ruled the War Office, his disobedience would not be punished.

PORTUGAL

Democracy Is So Inconvenient Having tolerated a little bit of democ-

racy, Portugal's quiet strongman, Premier António de Oliveira Salazar, 69, decided that perhaps it was a dangerous thing. The crowds that came out to see the opposition condidate, Air Force General Constitution of the control of th

Hereafter Portugal's President would be chosen by the National Assembly and the Corporative Chamber, both 100% subservient to Salzaar, rather than by the people, Salzaar indicated in a rare, bourlong televised speech last week, Salzaar admitted that 'there may be errors, inthication of the state of the state of the hart gerine that the still thought if fine, "It is," he said, "inconvenient to have an opposition party.

Press censorship will continue, he added, because "the problem is extraordinarily difficult, and a satisfactory solution has not been found." Addressing himself to Portugal's workers, among the worst paid in Western Europe, Salazar warned: "Strikes are a crime. We are obliged to handle them with extreme harshness, although with bleeding heart."

ITALY

Moving to the Left

In the Hall of Mirrors of Rome's blocklong Quirinale Palace, Italy's 70-year-old President Giovanni Gronchi swore in his good friend Amintore Fanfani, 50, as Premier, along with a Cabinet of 10. Not since Italy became a Republic after World War II had an Italian government leaned so far to the left.

The new government could be expected to be as pro-West as before, but its makeup showed Fanfani's determination to break with Italy's postwar middle-of-theroad pattern. To his only ally in the coalition government, Giuseppe Saragat's anti-Communist Socialists, Fanfani gave four crucial posts in social experiment-the Ministries of Finance, Labor, State Participation and Communications. For the first time since the war, a trade unionist was included in the Cabinet: Giulio Pastore, the head of the anti-Communist labor federation, CISL, became Minister for Economic Development of Southern Italy and Depressed Areas. Fanfani dropped Giuseppe Pella, a leader of the Christian Democrats' right wing, as Foreign Minister and took the post himself.

With a majority of only one or two votes for his government in the Chamber of Deputies, Fanfani hedged his gamble by handing important Ministries of the Budget, Treasury and Interior to more conservative members of the Christian Democratic Party. Some of his critics gradeingly conceded that despite its left-ward lean, Fanfani's Cabinet struck prefered balance. Absent from the kar perfect balance. Absent from the kar was the conservative of the control of the control

is Italy's turn.

No Brief for Capitalism. Fanfani's idea of socialist adventuring stems from his long espousal of Italian left-wing Catholicism. Ever since his first days as professor of economics at Milan's Catholic University. Fanfani has argued the moral look after the needs of the people, and has had little brief for capitalism-at least the type of capitalism that Italy has long known, Said Fanfani in Catholicism, Protestantism and Capitalism, one of the 16 books he has written: "Capitalism requires such a dread of loss, such a forgetfulness of human brotherhood, such a certainty that a man's neighbor is merely a customer to be gained or a rival to be overthrown, and all these are inconceivable in the Catholic conception . . . There is an unbridgeable gulf between the Cath-

Fanfani is the youngest Italian Premier to take office since Mussolini in 1921. A teen-ager when Fascism began, he saw the corporate state as the ideal, and in what he calls a "temporary aberration" turned to Fascism. "Some day," he once wrote, "the European continent will be organized into a wast supra-national area guided by Italy and Germany, Those areas

olic and the capitalist conception of life."



JUST A LITTLE RAG DOLL

Some minutes after all the passengers had left, the pilot snapped his logbook shut and started down the empty aisle of his big Mainliner.

Empty? Not quite. In one of the seats, forgotten, lay a little rag doll.

He reached down and picked it up.
It had the floppy, well-squeezed look
dolls get when they're really loved.
Any father who has helped a curlyhead snuggle into bed with a favorite
doll would know that here was a real

tragedy. So the pilot went to work to find its small owner.

United's vast communications system, which speeds weather data, flight and reservations information coast to coast, can also trace a heartbroken little girl. With the help of willing United people thousands of miles apart, she was found. And a grateful mother wrote: "She has other dolls much newer and prettier. But this little rag doll is the only one close to her heart. I cannot tell you how much your returning it means to her, and to us."

No company rules told that pilot, and all of those who helped him, that finding the owner of a frayed little doll is important. Their action sprang from something far deeper—a genuine interest in people which, on the ground and aloft, results in "service in the Mainliner® Manner"—the extra care you enjoy at no extra fare when you fly United—the Radar Line.





will take authoritarian governments and synchronize their constitutions with Fascist principles

Readymade Launching Pad. In an Italy where hardly an admitted Fascist was to be found the day the Allies arrived. Fanfani has never tried to hide his Fascist record: but unlike many of his countrymen, he freely admits that he was wrong, Turning his boundless energies to other causes, he worked for Catholic Action, joined the Christian Democratic Party. With a group of fellow intellectuals called "The Little Professors." he formed a New Dealish clique, known as Democratic Initiative, inside the Christian Democrats, a national party whose membership spreads across the spectrum from monopolistic right to socialistic left. As Premier, Fanfani will find a readymade launching pad from which to accelerate the state's intrusion into the country's economic life; as a hangover from Fascism, postwar Italy already has the highest percentage of state-run industry of any country outside the Iron Curtain.

"Fanfani has colleagues, associates, acquaintances and subordinates," says one politician. "But I have never heard much about his friends." In the eyes of his critics, 5-ft. 3-in. Amintore Fanfani is brusque, sarcastic and dictatorial. His indefatigable energy and his passion for efficiency have carried him far in twelve years in politics. But they have also left enmities.

No Time for Siestas. As a Cabinet minister, Fanfani, bounding in sharply at 8 a.m., was the scourge of Italy's latearriving civil servants. Government workers still recall the time that Fanfani entered a division chief's office without knocking. The man, who was casually shaving, did not turn around but shouted "Who is it?" Snapped Fanfani: rudely. "I am the new minister, and you're fired." As Minister of Labor he once kept all the participants at a bargaining conference in a room without food for 48 hours until agreement was reached.

Having failed to get invested as Premier four years ago, Fanfani took note of some of the hostility towards himself. He now appears far less the martinet and displays increasing humor and tolerance. When he awaited the call to the premiership four years ago, he paced his room for hours. This time, he sat at the piano playing Verdi operas. A deeply moral man, Fanfani believes something must be done immediately to help the 2,000,000 Italians who have no jobs and the other millions who, even with jobs, live in poverty. "Even if we make only pots and pans, candy and children's night lights," says Amintore Fanfani, "we must give the Italian people work."

WEST GERMANY

The Monster

In other circumstances the man in the wheelchair would have seemed a pathetic figure. He had been at Buchenwald concentration camp. His face was pale and craggy, his left arm a stump, his right leg missing. Sick and shattered, he looked older than his 43 years. But in Bayreuth Circuit Court last week spectators hissed as the man was carried past. "Beast!" they cried, "Monster!

Gerhard Martin Sommer, the man in the wheelchair, had indeed been at Buchenwald-but not as a prisoner. As the master of the punishment cellblock between 1938 and 1943. Sommer was the broad-shouldered bullyboy who, in the words of West German Prosecutor Helmut Paulik, perpetrated "probably the most hideous group of sadistic atrocities unearthed since the war." In the camp where Ilse Koch, wife of the camp commandant and the "Bitch of Buchenwald." purportedly made lampshades of human



AMPUTEE SOMMER & WIFE "You always get a little tired."

skin (she is serving a life term), SS Guardsman Gerhard Martin Sommer went so far in sadism that even his Nazi overlords were shocked. After an SS investigation they packed him off to the front "to redeem himself," and there he lost a leg and an arm. After first declaring him unfit for trial, West German authorities changed their minds when Sommer married a blonde nurse in 1956, fathered her child and casually applied for an increase in his veterans' pension. Sommer was haled into court. The charge: 53 murders. A psychiatrist's finding: legally sane but flagrantly sadistic.

Sommer Specialties. For four weeks a parade of witnesses unfolded a grisly chronicle of crime that Prosecutor Paulik described as "a look into Dante's inferno." Sommer's specialties:

I The whipping block-where prisoners were forced to count the strokes aloud as Sommer beat them with a heavy stick. When they lost count, Sommer started again. One man sentenced to 25 strokes got 60 lashes this way. He died on the spot. Sommer blandly admitted the beatings and even built a cardboard model of the whipping block to show the court. "I can't claim to have hit the last strokes as hard as the first," he said. "You always get a little tired."

The "singing forest"-so called because of the screams of the victims who were hung by their wrists to trees. Shown a photograph of prisoners hanging in this fashion. Sommer was asked, "Is that you

standing beside the men?" Replied Sommer matter-of-factly: "No, we did not hang our prisoners so high.'

¶ Sommer's bunker-where, according to former SS Judge Konrad Morgen, Sommer kept a secret compartment, concealed in the floor under his desk, to hide torture instruments and the needles with which he shot carbolic acid and air into his victims' veins. Sommer often laid the

bodies beneath his bed for the night. Other testimony: Sommer beat a Weimar pastor, hung him outside, dashed buckets of water on him and left him to freeze to death. He beat a Catholic priest to death for hearing the confession of a fellow prisoner.

Tears of Pity. To keep the trial from going on indefinitely, defense and prosecution finally threw out all charges except one-23 murders by injection. Sommer denied that he had killed anyone.

Last week the three-man court and sixman jury in Bayreuth found Sommer guilty of murder, dealt to the master of punishment the maximum punishment permitted under West German law: life imprisonment. To the end Sommer was impassive. But when one German, looking at the cripple in the wheelchair, said. "You have already paid for your bestialities." Sommer wept gratefully in pityfor himself.

CONFERENCES

Down to Business

The Western delegates arrived in Geneva in a mood of no nonsense, no politics and not much hope. This was to be a scientific meeting of technical experts, but the Western scientists were uncertain whether the Eastern delegates would be in the same mood-or whether the Eastern delegates would be there at all.

Just before the scheduled start of "The Conference of Experts to Study the Possibility of Detecting Violations of a Possible Agreement on Suspension of Nuclear Tests," the Russians had threatened to boycott the talks unless the U.S. first agreed in advance to a ban on nuclear tests. The U.S. and its allies (Britain, France, Canada), rejecting this Soviet propaganda gambit, ordered their scientists to hold the conference among themselves if the Communist delegates (from Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania) failed to show up. This proved to be a shrewd move: the Communists arrived suddenly, and the conference began on schedule and with brightened hopes.

Declared Chief Western Delegate James B. Fisk, the lean and deliberate executive vice president of Bell Telephone Laboratories: "We embark, with every mobile hope, on what can well be a historic mission—to lay the essential technical basis of or the important decisions which lie habead." To the Western scientists' surprise, Chief Soviet Delegate Veyengy K. Fedorov, identified as a Soviet Spatnik specialist, spoke in the same weln. "It is not for us to decide the essention of tests."

Although the Soviets inserted in their scientific delegation Sempon K. Tsarapkin, a professional cold-war curmudgeon and former Soviet United Nations delegate with a reputation for trades against encouraging—not for the agreements reached but for the politics avoided. The delegates started exchanging papers that covered such "secret" ground that it was decided that not even their tritles could decided that not even their tritles could

The blackboard was scribbled with equations—not only for the benefit of the scientists but for the hapless interpreters and stenographers. Said one interpreter: "You just can't imagine how difficult it is to break down linguistic barriers between Nobel prizewinners in physics."

FORMOSA

Right-Hand Man

Through the years, death, division and defection removed almost all the old Chinese Nationalist figures who fought at the side of President Chiang Kai-shek. But after 35 years, one of the ablest of the young officers who taught at Chiang's famous Whampoa Military Academy in the '20s still serves his chief with conspicuous devotion. Last week, to instill discipline and order in a government that has lost much authority through parliamentary squabbling and faltering leadership, the President accepted the resignation of respected but ailing Banker-Premier O. K. Yui and named as Premier his tested old troubleshooter, Vice President Chen Cheng, 61.

In so doing, the Generalissimo also gave a strong hint of his future plans. If General Chen does the usual efficient job the Gime expects from him, he may well succeed to the presidency in 1060. At that time the Gimo, who is 70, will complete his second six-year term, and Taipie is betting that he will not ask to have the constitution changed to permit a over the presidency to Chen, and continue to have a hand in things by retaining the powerful director-generalship of the Kuomintang Party.

The Strict One. Tiny, tough Chen

Cheng, who comes from the Gimo's home province of Chekiang, first caught his boss's eye after he was wounded fighting in the Canton army in 19,23. Chiang made him an artifury instructor at Whampoa Military Academy (Chen took an instant disilke to a flashy young belical insuredor named Chou En-lai). In the control of the

Manchurians to bring their complaints straight to him, and reportedly had zo generals shot for stealing, Invalided south for a series of stomach-uter operations, he was ordered to Formosa to prepare in the midst of much high-handed Nationalist treatment of the local population. Formosas remember him as their best Chinese governor, a man who "made no promises, did not bing and was very output to the property of the property of

ment's first modern budget. Chow Mein on the Mountain. Small, sallow, straggly-mustached, watery-eyed, Chen cuts a less-than-commanding figure, "I am 5 ft. 4 in. tall and weigh 124 lbs. without my clothes," he says with dignity. Holding his temper under rigid control, he now speaks so softly his subordinates have to strain to hear; if they argue, he clams up and marches out. Feared and respected by politicians, Chen is popular with the armed forces. Frugal, remote, humorless, Chen serves plain chow mein at his modest home near Chiang's atop Taipei's Grass Mountain, and criticizes colleagues for giving elaborate parties. One of his four sons is working his way through M.I.T., his two daughters are studying at Georgia Wesleyan. His wife is a devout Christian, who attends Madame Chiang's prayer meetings, but Chen says stiffly that he himself has "no religion.

Last week, as he was about to take office. Chen said: "We must remember that American aid comes out of taxes on the hard-earned salaries of the American people. Unless it is absolutely necessary, we will not ask for increased aid. We will try to balance our budget and equalize our verports and imports, and stand ready to respond to any uprising on the mainland."

on the maintanu.



CHEN CHENG Most likely to succeed,

EAST PAKISTAN

Poor Relation

When Founder Mohammed Ali Jinash took over the leadership of his new nation eleven years ago, he complained of the "mutilated, truncated, moth-eaten Pakistan" that the British partition plan had given him. In a divided nation, where East is East and West is West, the Pakisanis of the neglected East have long regarded their own half as by far the more mutilated, truncated and moth-eaten.

Last week East Pakistanis no longer even had a government of their own. After two provincial governments collapsed within three days in Dacca, Pakistan's Strongman Iskander Mirza sussembly and imposed direct presidential sembly and imposed direct presidential sembly and imposed offeret presidential population. For the proposition of the proserved of the proposition of the proteed of the proposition of the probeing ruled under autocratic control from the distant national capital.

United by Religion. Even to reach the nation's capital in Karachi, a citizen from East Pakistan must fly 1,000 miles across Indian territory—the distance from Massachusetts to Missouri—or travel 5,000 miles by sea. All that unites the two widely separated provinces is the Moslem (edition). They even speak different langigion. They even speak different langigion. They even speak different langing the speaking the West Capital Code. East Pakistan peaking the West Pakistan, deserts and mountains. The East is almost drowned in water; the West parched for lack of it, in water; the West parched for lack of it.

Though East Pakistan has more people (46 million to §8 million), West Pakistan has the capital and the lion's share of government jobs. Many of the programs in the East are run by bureauerats shipped in from the West. East Pakistan, asy it is The East produces about two-thirds of the mation's foreign exchange (exports of jute, tea and goatskins), yet gets fewer development, loans than West Pakistan.

Divided by Politics, Tucked into a far corner of the subcontinent next to Burma, East Pakistan has little real concern for the issues that seem important to General Mirza's central government. Politicians in the provincial capital of Dacca, where goats wander in the unpayed streets, argue that it makes little sense for Pakistan to spend 70% of its budget on arms when industry so desperately needs capital. East Pakistan inclines more to a neutralist foreign policy, and can see little profit in joining anti-Communist alliances such as the Baghdad Pact (though, if profit is the standard, Pakistan has received on a percapita basis three times the U.S. aid given neutralist India). Nor are East Pakistanis much agitated over Kashmir, because if Kashmir were absorbed by West Pakistan, it would reduce the population edge that is about the only political advantage East Pakistan has. After eleven years of nationhood, Paki-

stan has yet to hold its first national election. One is scheduled for next November, but East Pakistanis fear that the politicos of outnumbered West Pakistan will somehow get the election put off.

THE HEMISPHERE

CUBA

Caught in a War

Up in the hills of eastern Cuba, 50 U.S. and Canadian citizens were caught-some to their own amusement-in the middle of the war between Rebel Fidel Castro and Dictator Fulgencio Batista, Their captor and genial host: Raúl Castro, Fidel's younger brother, who was mistakenly convinced that the U.S. is arming Batista. Wishing to teach Washington a lesson, young Castro decided to kidnap Americans wholesale from the neighboring sugar mills and nickel mines, and from among the personnel of the U.S. Guantánamo naval base. But he was also at pains to let his captives know that he meant no offense.

Impulsively he let five of them go, then three, and early this week five more. He fed and housed the others well, and draft-de an apology to their "parents, wives and can apply the state of the state

No Worry, One day Time Correspondent Jay Mallin slipped through the no man's land from the city of Guantanamo, slogged north by jeep and foot up muddy mountain trails and became the first newsman to bring an on-the-spot story out from the captives. His report:

"At the first hostage camp was Thomas Mosness, 22, a bespectacled Navy airman from Ames. Iowa, He had a .45-cal, pistol and gunbelt given him by his captors. He practices fast draw with the rebels, said he is 'just like one of them.' Further in the hills, I reached a main rebel headquarters, where the 26th of July [rebel] flag flies, a clerk typist pounds out war orders, and eight elderly civilian hostages live with no complaints, 'Hell, a few days won't hurt us,' said one. 'We are all rebel sympathizers anyway.' On the 4th of July the rebels served up roasted pig for dinner. The hostages were shown bomb casings with U.S. markings, were taken to see a dead three-year-old boy 'with a big hole in his head' from a Batista air raid. They were also harangued about the delivery of 300 rocket warheads to the Cuban air force at the Guantánamo base on May 18-the event that touched off the protest kidnapings.

The arms were live replacements for practice warheads that the U.S. shipped to Cuba's President Batista by mistake in 1957 under the mutual-security pact. They represented no change in the current U.S. embargo on arms to Batista. But the U.S. embargo on arms to Batista. But the that have taken at least 1,000 Cuban lives, see the world more and more as either friend or enemy, with no middle ground.



AMERICAN HOSTAGES AT REBEL HEADQUARTERS®
For propaganda, an act of genial effrontery.

Buildup. Castro has still not gained enough popular support to bounce Batista, but Reporter Mallin saw surprising military strength in the mountains. Ammunition, once scarce, is now plentiful nuts. The armed, uniformed men in the Sierra del Cristal (where Raúl Castro holds out) and the neighboring Sierra Maestra (Fidel Castro's headquarters) toat at least 2,000. The rhelsh have a pool strip into which arms are flown from some mysterious supplier.

But Batista's air raids are punishing. The raids continued last week despite a Batista pledge to suspend operations until the hostages got out. U.S. Vice Consul Robert Wiecha, parleying with the rebels, was just missed in one strafting run.

The rebels seemed in no hurry to give up all their prisoners. The Castros would like to force some public U.S. promise that Batista will not be helped again. Conciliatory moves by the U.S. are not likely. The State Department is confident that the rebels will return the men unharmed, lest the propaganda move backfire into a wave of anger in the U.S.

BRAZIL

r Dream Capital

Ever since they won independence, Brazilians have dreamed of a cool, gleaming inland capital far from the humid, colonial seaport of Rio de Janeiro. Last week, on a 4,000-foot plateau 600 miles northwest of Rio, the first buildings of the new inland capital of Brasilia were inaugurated.

President Juscelino Kubitschek, who assumed sole responsibility for the project many Brazilians still consider fiscal folly, did the honors with a series of firsts. He attended the first service and the first weedling in Architect Oscar Niemeyer's swooping, triangular Chapel of Our Lady of Fatima. With his family and chef he moved into Niemeyer's long, low Palace of the Dawn, acted as host at the first dimer dance, spent his first night in the first bath in the sunken marble presidential bathur.

Much government work will be done in Brasilia with Kubitschek in residence, but the airplane-shaped city (TIME, Dec. 30) is still years from becoming the Brazilian government's exclusive place of business. For last week's inauguration, 20,000 workmen toiled through the night under strings of temporary lights to make the palace, the chapel and a hotel ready for use. Sewer and water systems were installed; 80 miles of roadway were payed within the federal district, and 500 homes and six apartment blocks were nearly finished. Of the ministries and the thousands of housing units still needed, there was no sign but long lines of foundations.

But an 83-mile road, Brasilia's first paved ground link to the outside world, was ready for Kubitschek's inaugural ride —and ready to carry tons of cement and tachek, who plans to transfer 8,000 government workers to the new capital by 1060, it was a moment for an oratorical allusion to Brasilla's role as steepingstone the wast, under the said, "is the compact of all that has been ours only on the map."

* From left: Edwin H. Cordes, Roman Cecilia, A. F. Smith, J. J. Ford, Eugene P. Pfleider, H. F. Sparks, Harold Kristianson, John H. Schissler.



BLASTED COFFERDAM: 27 FT, OF DRAFT FOR THE MERCHANT MARINES OF THE WORLD

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

Geographical Surgery Gives the U.S. & Canada a New Artery

WHILE a sharp summer thunder-storm crackled across the St. Law-great Midwest of the U.S. will become rence Valley, crowds of raincoated tourists scrambled to the crest of a high dirt dike near Cornwall, Ont, one morning last week and peered through the mist toward a stubby earthen dam 21 miles away. At 7:55 a warning rocket arched overhead. and a voice on a loudspeaker began a countdown. An engineer in a timbered bunker pressed a button; from the explosive-mined dam a yellow curtain of debris belched upward toward the thunderheads. Deliberately, the blasted dam crumbled, and muddy water poured through, first in a thick stream, then in a torrent.

Thus on Dominion Day, the gist anniversary of Canada's confederation, the big neighbors of North America thunderously marked completion of the major works in the building of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project (see color pages). For three days the unstopped waters of the St. Lawrence rushed into the basin above the and on July 4, Independence Day for Canada's U.S. partner in the project, the newborn lake reached its predicted shore line. Turbines in the power dam turned in test runs, and the U.S. Coast Guard buoy tender Maple voyaged through the new lake, planting a trail of red and black buoys to mark the way for 80 ships waiting to follow-and for the thousands to come after the deep seaway's opening next April.

The key to the seaway's significance lies in a single figure: 27 ft. When the builders complete a channel that deep, 80% of the world's cargo ships will be able to steamwith at least a few inches of water under their keels-into any port along the Great

ocean-going ports. Chicago will be linked to Calcutta, Duluth to Antwerp, Toronto to Brisbane, Detroit's Chrysler Corp. will be able to ship a Plymouth sedan to Oslo for \$45 less than the cost of the rail-ocean haul through New York, Wheat will move from Fort William, Ont. to Rotterdam at a saving of up to 15¢ per bu. Already the seaway's impact has been

felt far and wide: I The Dutch-owned Oranje Line this week launches the Princess Margriet, designed to carry 110 passengers and mixed

cargo into the Great Lakes. ¶ Industries using cheap St. Lawrence power are going up to provide 2,000 new jobs in Massena, N.Y.

Since seaway construction started in 1954, Cook County (Chicago) Congressmen have twice voted unanimously to extend the tariff-chopping Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act

The Magnificent River, The St. Lawrence is one of the world's great rivers. It drains an area larger than Great Britain and France, carries to the sea more water than the Seine, the Danube and the Thames combined, Filtered through the five Great Lakes, its steel blue waters normally run free of silt. The stages of the river rarely vary more than 7 ft., and its maximum flow is only twice its minimum -bonus factors for hydroelectric development. Yet power engineers surveyed its upper reaches for half a century in hungry frustration: for even longer, navigators eyed it as a barrier and an opportunity.

The taming of the turbulent St. Lawrence has occupied as many as 22,000 men and fleets of machines for four years. In cost. \$1,000,000,000, the seaway and power project will likely stand as the world's most ambitious bit of geographical surgery until men tunnel under the English Channel; by a wide margin it is the biggest task two nations ever undertook in peacetime partnership.

Passage to the East. First white man to glimpse the river was the Breton explorer, Jacques Cartier, who sailed into the gulf on the day of the feast of St. Lawrence, Aug. 10, 1535. Cartier tacked his flagship Grande Hermine 560 miles up the narrowing river, hoping against reason to see it open out into the fabled Northwest Passage to the Orient, Instead, he found foaming rapids near present-day Montreal.

As early as 1700, French fur traders and missionaries detoured Lachine by way of a narrow canal just deep enough to float freight canoes. In 1908 Canada completed a series of locks and canals able to carry ships no deeper than 14 ft. from Montreal to Lake Ontario, Earlier, Ottawa and Washington had opened talks that were to drag on for decades, seeking a way for the joint development of the upper river for power and deep-draft navigation. Every President from Wilson to Eisenhower supported the seaway; so did every Prime Minister in Ottawa from Robert Borden on.

Pressure on the Dike. In the U.S. the seaway counted a formidable line-up of foes. The Eastern railways, the Atlantic seaports, the South, coal-mining interests and private-power producers all fought it. New developments gradually wore them

Midwestern steelmakers with heavy investments in Labrador iron ore needed a



INTERNATIONAL RAPIDS SECTION, looking toward the west between U.S. (left) and Canada, is 46-mile stretch of the St. Lawrence River involving more than \$750 million in new seaway and power construction projects. Ocean-going simoving to the Great Lakes past Conwall Island (lower right),

will pass under new International High-Level Bridge (bottom) and enter deep-draft channel between Snell and Eisenhower Locks (tefr). Destruction of cofferdam onld river channel at upper right has formed 6o-sq.-mi. lake behind Long Sault Dam in center distance and St. Lawrence Power Dam (right).



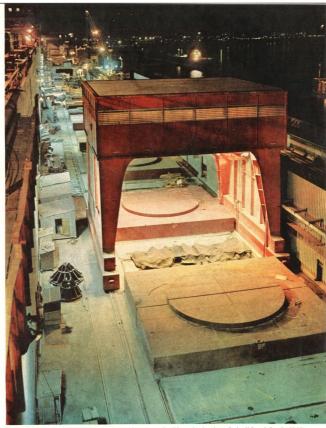
NEW REYNOLDS ALUMINUM PLANT, at Rooseveltown on New York side of International Rapids section, will use 27% of firm power produced by new St. Lawrence Power Dam. The

\$100 million plant, to open in 1959, will employ up to 1,000 workers, turn out 100,000 tons of aluminum a year, much of it for new \$15 million Chevrolet parts foundry being built near by.



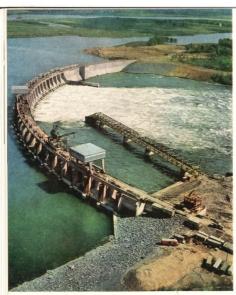
SNELL LOCK, 80 ft, wide and more than 750 ft. long, at eastern end of the 10-mile-long Wiley-Dondero Ship Channel, will (with neighboring Eisenhower Lock) raise ocean-going

vessels of 25-ft. draft a total of 90 ft. in their journey through the International Rapids section. Control tower, overlooks lower miter gates and a seaway tender at approach to the lock.



ST. LAWRENCE POWER DAM, illuminated for nightwork, will be second largest hydroelectric-power-producing plant in free world (after Grand Coulee), providing 1,880,000 kw. of

electricity to be shared equally by U.S. and Canada. Mobile gantry cranes, atop the \$200 million, 3,300-ft.-long structure, service 32 generators in powerhouses (beneath hatch covers).



LONG SAULT SPILLWAY DAM, to control level of new power pool, arches across river's south channel between New York (bottom) and Barnhart Island, where state park is being built. Temporary bridge aided construction of dam.



EISENHOWER LOCK, on the Wiley-Dondero Ship Channel, will use long, retractable fender boom (foreground)

to position vessels between 30-ft.-high concrete walls. Automobile highway tunnel passes beneath lock's upper gate.





MORRISBURG CANAL, with one of last shallow-draft vessels to pass through it, was old waterway around rapids. New lake, flooding it, now edges closer to cemetery, whose tombstones have been replaced after land was raised to ft.

MASSENA INTAKE, a \$13.7 million system of pumps and dikes, diverts water from St. Lawrence into pipes for use of Alcoa plants and town of Massena, N.V. Cofferdam (center) held back water to allow dry construction of intake structure.





ST. LAMBERT LOCK, on south side of the St. Lawrence River (left) opposite Montreal, is part of new 18-mile-long Lachine Canal for deep-draft ships. A Canadian construction

project, the lock is being built on part of the river bed that has been pumped dry, will raise vessels 30 ft. past drainage channel and expanding Laprairie Basin industrial area (right).

low-cost waterway to haul ore to their mills. Power-hungry New York State won permission from Washington to develop the U.S.'s share of St. Lawrence power at New York's expense. Power-hungry Ontario kept up pressure on Ottawa: so did prairie wheatgrowers and lake port interests. In 1953 the Liberal government in Ottawa politely bypassed a 21-year-old seaway agreement that Congress had refused to ratify, declared its intention to go ahead with the seaway alone,

That did it. With renewed prodding from the Eisenhower Administration. Congress rushed through the Wiley-Dondero bill for a full U.S. partnership in a seaway that would pay for itself in tolls in 50 years. Canada readily agreed to the

new terms.

On with the Job. After the politicians finally acted, the engineers moved swiftly. Their job: to gouge out a ship channel with a minimum depth of 27 ft. from the harbor at Montreal, which is 22 ft. above sea level, to Lake Ontario, 182 miles to the southwest and 224 ft, higher, Midway they would tap the power potential of the great International Rapids.

In the province of Ouebec they had to build 20 miles of new channel and two new locks to bypass Lachine Rapids, enlarge 16 miles of channel and two more locks at the rapids at Beauharnois. Sluggish, shallow Lake St. Louis and Lake St. Francis-wide places in the St. Lawrence River-were dredged to seaway depth.

At the eastern end of the International Rapids, where the brawling river forms the boundary between Ontario and New York, two new dams went up-the dams that last week drowned the old rapids under a navigable lake 28 miles long and up to four miles wide. One was the St. Lawrence Power Dam. The other, the Long Sault (pronounced soo) Spillway Dam, stands across the old main river bed to divert water to the power dam and a bypass ship channel.

The bypass is the only major seaway works in U.S. territory. Going upstream from Lake St. Francis, ships will move into the Wiley-Dondero Ship Channel. rise a total of oo ft, in the Snell Lock and

the Eisenhower Lock ("Ike's dike." in seaway slang), pass on into the new, still unnamed lake. At the western end of the lake, a 5-ft. lift in Ontario's Iroquois Lock will hoist westbound ships into the calm waters of the upper St. Lawrence for easy steaming upstream to Lake Ontario.

Four Bosses. The administration of the seaway and power project looks clumsybut has worked fine. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and the Power Authority of the State of New York evenly shared the \$650 million cost of the power project, will evenly divide the electricity that it produces. The Washington-chartered St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp. administered all seaway construction in the U.S., while Canada's St. Lawrence Seaway Authority managed all seaway work north of the border, Industrialist James L. Duncan and Civil Servant Bennett John Roberts ran Canada's power and seaway agencies; Duluth Banker Lewis Castle and New York City Park Commissioner Robert Moses were the U.S. chiefs. Because more of the work had to be done in Canada than the U.S., the Canadians will pay about 71% of the \$440 million cost of the navigation works, collect the same proportion of all future ship tolls.

Geology and the northern weather provided rough obstacles. Along the Beauharnois Canal, contractors grated into sandstone so hard that it wore out drill bits in eight hours, had to soften the stone by firing it with kerosene torches at 4.000° F. They burned, drilled and blasted through two miles of solid rock, Partly to stabilize employment in Canada, contractors there kept up work at full speed through the winter months; they battled towering icefloes that threatened cofferdams, poured concrete in subzero weather, using jets of steam to keep it from freezing while it cured.

The Eighth Sea. The Great Lakes, long one of the world's busiest waterways, will grow even busier when deep-draft ships can steam directly from the ocean lanes into the ports of Toronto, Cleveland and Chicago in what trade promoters like to call the Eighth Sea, the Fourth Coast, the

North American Mediterranean. The main payloads on the old 14-ft. canals-iron ore upstream from Labrador and wheat downstream to Montreal-will fill the holds of probably nine-tenths of the ships on the new canal. Seaway planners forecast a traffic load of 25 million tons on the new seaway next season-just double the old seaway's 13 million tons of 1957and 50 million tons a year by 1068,

From Kingston, Ont. to Duluth, port directors and trade promoters are trying to forecast the trade patterns through the new seaway-and cash in on them. Toronto is watching a new \$10 million sugar refinery rise on its waterfront to process raw sugar from the Caribbean. Cleveland will deepen its harbor to provide safe berthing for the ore boats from Labrador, and Chicago is building a new seaport time shallow slough and garbage dump.

For Ontario, the St. Lawrence's power output is fully as important as its ship channels, St. Lawrence power costs 44% less than electricity from coal-fired plants, was desperately needed to fuel Ontario's rapidly expanding postwar industry. In Massena, Reynolds Metals Co. is building a power-gulping aluminum reduction

plant.

The St. Lawrence project seems sure to stimulate another profitable industry along the river: entertainment of tourists. Almost from the day digging began, uninvited visitors streamed toward the construction sites with cameras and questions. Ontario Hydro rallied quickly, organized free bus tours of its building sites, will play host to an estimated 1,000,000 visitors this year. Locks and dams have been provided with observation towers, and parks line the river's banks at interesting points. Already, seaway officials are making big plans for a huge public celebration next year. Then, if all goes as planned, Queen Elizabeth II, sovereign of Canada, and Dwight Eisenhower, President of the U.S., will meet somewhere along the St. Lawrence and-while tens of thousands watch-dedicate one of the world's most impressive monuments to practical international cooperation.



PEOPLE

Names make news. Last week these names made this news:

Still armpit-deep in a sea of matrimonial troubles, paunchy Producer Roberto Rossellini ducked under a wave sloshed from another quarter; bankruptcy proceedings over an allegedly unpaid loan of \$14,768, Meanwhile, his radiantly blonde partner on a Stromboli idyl nine seething years ago, twice-married Cinemactress Ingrid Bergman, 42, confirmed that she would make another try at happiness for two-"as soon as it's legally possible." If an annulment decree from Roberto is granted, she will wed her off-camera companion of more recent days, Swedish Impresario Lars Schmidt. Open-armed for his new daughter was Lars's papa, a retired army major: "Ingrid made a most charming impression upon my wife and me. But so, he added, did Lars's first bride: "That was a very charming lady too.

In the Truman Administration, a trusty news source for hard-working, Fair-Deal-ing Columnist Dori Fair-Deal-ing Columnist Dori Beeson, fiftyish, was Navy Secretary Don A. Kimboll, Al long Navy Secretary Don A. Kimboll, Al long Collifornia Businessman (Aerojet-General Copp.) Kimball, 62, earned the right answer, last week provided Newshen Fleeson, ex-wife of the New York Daily News¹2 Washington Columnist John O'Donnell, Washington Columnist John O'Donnell, whose first marriage was dissolved last year, will be married next month at the home of Manhattan friends.

His jacket clogged with enough medals for a NATO division, Wagnerian-size Tenor Louritz Melchior chatted with Denmark's King Frederik IX at a celebration in Copenhagen of the Royal Guard's gooth anniversary. A guardsman himself in his nimble youth, Melchior crossed the Atlantic for a month's vacation in the old country with a 40-man delegation of



DENMARK'S FREDERIK & MELCHIOR
On parade.

Danish-American Guard grads, sang out loud and clear at the parade and at a festive veterans' dinner in the Tivoli Gardens.

After a ho-hum year on an alien jobinspecting trojical construction work— Colonel John Nickerson, court-martialed for leaking Army rocket secrets to newsmen (Trust, July 8, 1957) heard the good news: restoration of his military command functions, assignment to a post right down his alley, as ordnance officer of the Caribbean Command with headquarters in the Panama Canal Zone.

Previewing a style that might catch on for such sports as spelunking or Gaelic football for girls, Queen Elizabeth II donned black boots, bright white helmet



QUEEN ELIZABETH II

and floppy boiler suit for a visit to the Rothes Colliery in Fife. As Britain's first pit-hopping Queen. Her Majesty drew gushes for the garb from the watchful press, even earned a wee handclap from fussy Royal Couturier Norman Hartnell: "Being English, of course she looks marvelous in all sports clothes,"

For all the world like a banker doing his civic duty, Belgium's ex-King, Leopold III, who was forced by Socialist pressure to abdicate seven years ago, nobly accepted tutoring in the use of an American-style voting machine at the Brussels Fair from U.S. Pavillon Guide Beverly Ann Balley, After the lesson, Leopold thought-fully selected Lincoln as favorite statesman, Edgar Allan Poe as favorite author,



GUIDE BAILEY & EX-KING LEOPOLD
At the polls.

Louis Armstrong as favorite musician. Poll completed, he issued a safe royal comment: "Very interesting."

Passing up his usual after-lunch snooze, Cinemogul Sam Goldwyn, 75, stopped for a fond look at his Sound Stage 8, rigged up as Catfish Row for Sam's latest and hoped-for greatest, a \$6,000,000 produc-tion of Porgy and Bess. He never saw it again. A few hours before stage crew and cast (including Sammy Davis Jr. and Pearl Bailey) arrived for the day, a fire (origin unknown) destroyed the mammoth (80,000 sq. ft.) set-and with it costumes, cameras, recording and lighting equipment. As offers of help poured in, Goldwyn calmly announced: "I am so thankful that no one has been hurt that the loss [\$2,000.000] does not bother me so much. I've had plenty of trouble, but I'm going to make Porgy and Bess if it's the last thing I ever do."

Latest assignment given free-spending 8600.000 lat year Lieut. General Rafoel Trujillo Jr.; to decide whether the Dominican Republic should stop pocketing U.S. military aid (coincidentally, about 8600.000 this year) because a few unsympathetic Congressment questioned deserving Hollywood natives during his days as a student at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff Scholer.

Almost 19 years after he put up his shingle as a young lawyer in South St. Paul. Horold Stassen, 51, sometime (1939-45) Governor of Minnesota, tircless aspirant for the presidency of the U.S., president of the University of Pennsyl-(1938) for Pennsylvania's G.O.P. gubernatorial nomination, found himself a quiet office on Philadelphia's South Broad Street, went back into the practice of law.



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MUSIC



DIRECTOR BROWN & NEWPORT'S INTERNATIONAL YOUTH BAND
Too big not to dig.

Jazz Supermarket

"Next year," said Saxophonist Paul Desmond, "maybe they could arrange to have Eisenhower at the same time." Just about everybody else, it seemed, was on hand last week for the opening of the fifth and biggest Newport (R.I.) Jazz fribute-to-Ellington night; Benny Goodnam was there for nostalgai. Trampeter Miles Davis had declined this year's invitation: "What, me dig that cray scene? Never!" But he too was there last week—along with Gerry Mulligan. Dave Bru-beck, Lee Kontiz, Somy Rollins and a serne" was just too his to be incored.

New Works. Special feature of this year's festival was the 17-man International Youth Band, recruited and trained by High School Music Director Marshall Brown, whose Farmingdale (N.Y.) High School Band was a Newport hit last year (Trans., July 15, 1037). Assigned to look European country, Brown took a year's leave from his teaching job, toured Europe listening to nearly 700 musicians.

He had trouble digging up talented drummers, found that most of his sidemen (average age: 23) had a classically oriented training: "They kept giving me the blue-serge treatment. I had to work hard to get that rough-tweed effect.' Language was a problem too; Brown's instructions to a sax man, for instance, were delivered to a trombonist, who translated them to a trumpeter, who again translated them for the confused saxophonist. The situation was further complicated by the fact that Brown's band was to play mostly new works, especially commissioned for the festival, e.g., John La Porta's Jazz Concerto for Alto Sax, Jimmy Giuffre's The Pentatonic Man. In last week's concert, the band started stiffly, and the rhythm section never got completely untracked; but by the time they closed the set, the European cats were playing with the cohesive drive of a bunch of much-practiced pros.

Full Sphere. Last year's festival, the most successful ever, netted \$\$5,000\$ (in-cluding \$\$5,000\$ to establish a free clinic for narcotic-saddicted jazzmen). The 1958 festival is almost certain to clear even more than that. But as Newport's popularity with the public soars, its reparant its a a giant public relations carnival—"a jazz supermarket," Trumpeter Davis calls it. Saxophonist Demond feels that Newport is all right. "for the young fellows just getting started," but that established stars 'have nothing specially to gain, and the critics present can give

That kind of talk is profoundly disturbing to Elaine Lorillard, socialite wife of Festival Founder Louis L. Lorillard. Says she: "We've been chided for putting on a show, as if it were degrading for jazz to be played in theatrical surroundings for money . . . But we see no point in jazz being private and ingrown. Jazz is a full sphere, not an empty circle."

Salute to Puccini

"Almighty God touched me with His little finger," wrote Giacomo Puccini, "and said: 'Write for the theater . . .' I have obeyed the supreme command."

He obeyed so successfully that he became one of the four alltime opera masters, alongside Verdi, Wagner and Mozart. Though some critics dismiss him as sugary and sentimental, no opera house can hope to stay in business long without including in its repertory the three major monu-

ments to Puccini's career—La Bohème, Torca, Madame Batterfy, Puccini himself once made a list of the houses where his operas were playing; Torca alone was then being given in 73 cities. His works steadily draw both declared opera buts and occasional fans who might not recognize another note of opera but cherish every note Puccini wrote. Last week, with special perish the composer's home town of Lucca, the musical world was busy bonoring Puccini in the composali vear of his bird.

Musical Millionaire, Surprisingly, every one of his biographies in English is out of print, including the best recent one, the 1951 Puccini, by George R. Marek (which draws much of its material from previously unused letters). The reason perhaps is that Puccini's life seemed to sound a few simple themes, uncomplicated by the frailty of a Mozart or the herculean sufferings of a Beethoven. He looked less the popular image of an artist than of a successful banker, and he probably made more money from his music (\$4,000,000 at the time of his death) than any serious composer before or since. He surrounded himself with yachts and expensive motorcars, maintained several estates and a game lodge, dyed his hair, and made fun of "artists who think they have to have dandruff to be geniuses."

But the public Puccini was not the whole man, as Marck and others have shown. As a child, he lived with his widowed mother and seven brothers and sisters in harsh poverty. His father, one of a sters in harsh poverty. His father, one of a roganist, but Gacomo started studying organ with little enthusiasm ("Your son," said an early teacher to his mother, "is meat which does not wish to be salted"). In time he showed a talent for composition of the salted of the salted of the salted of the Milan Conservatory. He was a good but not brilliant student. After graduation



OPERA MASTER PUCCINI
Too sugary to be salted.

he stayed in Milan, ran up such debts with his good friend, Pietro Mascagni (Casulleria Rusticana). that the two of them got a map and inked out in red the sections of the city they could not walk through for lear of meeting creditors. Puccini scored a critical success with his first open, a one-acter entitled Le Ville, but he did not win a large following until at 34 he collaborated with his two most successful librettists, Güseppe Giacosa and Leigi Illica, to produce Maron Leccant.

After that his popular success was secure. Frenzy of Remorse. Away from his public. Puccini was a painfully shy man. given to periods of black depression accentuated by a stormy family life. He had met Elvira Gemignani when he was 26, lured her away from her husband (and Puccini's old school chum), had a child by her. He married her 19 years later when her husband died. Their affair fluctuated between periods of passionate affection ("little mouse," he called her) and her storms of insane jealousy. Once he was famous, Puccini had a string of affairs with his more shapely Mimis, Musettas and Butterflys ("I am guilty." he wrote, "but it is my destiny that I must be guilty"), and Elvira was driven to following him, dressed as a man. As a last resort, she slipped camphor in her husband's pocket on the theory that it had a debilitating effect and would diminish his ardor. It didn't. Finally, when he was 50. Elvira unjustly accused a servant girl of being his mistress, drove her to suicide-and Puccini to a frenzy of remorse. When he died in Brussels at 65 after an operation for cancer of the throat, his last words to his stepdaughter were: "Remember that your mother is a remarkable woman.'

Puccini once showed a friend a French lithograph of a nude girl pressed against a grated window in Venice. "This," he said. "is the kind of libretto I want for my next opera." Failing in his lifelong search for a girl who combined frailness with sensuality, he built those qualities into a procession of operatic heroines-Manon Lescaut, Mimi in Bohème, Cio-Cio-San in Butterfly. Liù in Turandot, His obsession with swift love followed by swifter death gave his work a narrow emotional range. a failing of which he was conscious. He envied Wagner his heroic themes and maiestic brasses, idolized Verdi's poetic tragedies, in later life even made an effort to understand the moderns (although on first hearing he thought Stravinsky's Sacre du Printemps "the creation of a madman"),

But he also knew where his genius lay, wissly rejected both the Wangerian influence and the broader version of the Italian and Leoncavallo. Instead, he clung to his own romantic, melodious, bittersweet tales shot through with a uniquely warm lyricism and underscored with lushly singing mired clarity ("The black scores," he said, "are the easiest to fake"), he left as his legacy only eleven operas. But 34 years after his death, the world of opera has not universal audience Puccini commands.

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METAL CORROSION research at Inco's Kure Beach-Harbor Island Testing Station helps distillation plant designers find the right metals to de-salt ocean water economically. @1938, T.I.N.Co., Inc.



TELEVISION & RADIO

The Silly Air

As summer laid a hot and humid hand upon the land, the masters of the air waves took desperate measures to hold the public's wavering attention, Items:

I North Carolina was gripped by a talkathon mania, and the leading contestants were all women. Favetteville's radio station WFLB set the format; the contestants started talking before an audience outside the plate-glass window of a TV appliance store, kept on until exhaustion, sleep or urgencies of nature ended the ordeal. Other North Carolina stations



BRICK THROWER IN PITTSBURGH And next season: Thud.

matched WFLB's stunt, upped the prize value progressively to \$3,000. Sue Huron. a Pittsburgh secretary of 22, kept Fayetteville station WFAI busy crackling out regular reports on her monologue of 92 hrs. 1 min, 4 sec. Then Kansas got into the act, when 29-year-old Mrs. Carmen Araiza talked of enchiladas and children for 93 hrs. 36 min, 9 sec. over Topeka's WREN Ready to challenge the new champion was Mrs. Edith Fisher, 29, a clerk in a mailorder house in Rocky Mount, N.C., who had been briefly champion with 91 hours, and was raring to try again. Allowed Edith: "I feel as fine as a frog hair split four ways-and you don't get no finer than that, Lord willing, and the creek don't rise, I'm going to win this contest." After five short-lived assaults on the 47-day endurance record for single-engine aircraft (set by Woody Jongeward and Bob Woodhouse in 1949), two madcaps employed by Dallas' hyperthyroid station

KLIF gave up for the time being. Their best effort: 12 hours, Actually, there was little reason for them to keep flying; they had already stirred up a mighty propwash of publicity for Promoter Gordon Mc-Lendon's five-station chain.

I To help promote an improbable trend back to "good music," station WJOS in Jackson, Miss, put some 5,000 rock 'n roll records in a coffin, hauled the gone stuff to a local shopping center for a symbolic funeral service. Unfortunately, the disks were not buried but passed out gratis to a horde of screaming teen-agers.

I Deejay Rege Cordic of Pittsburgh's pioneer station KDKA hit upon the "ancient" sport of brick throwing. The contest was moved to a wharf jutting into the Allegheny River after the first contestant threw his brick 67 ft. 2 in., "smack into a tentful of boy scouts." In all, some 75 athletes heaved their bricks into the water, Record toss; 80 ft., give or take a yard or two. What was it all about? None of the brick heavers were quite sure. But Disk Jockey Cordic has a new hobby magazine coming out in the fall, to be

The Battle for Ears

When television began to masquerade as the new electronic horizon, cynics pronounced radio dead, or at least moribund. The great names in radio-Jack Benny Bob Hope, Red Skelton et al .- moved into view and their audiences followed them. For about five years radio played country cousin to TV. Then radio, in terms of listeners and earnings, began a spectacular comeback. Last week radio's listenership was up 8% over last year, 25% over its pre-TV peak in 1947. A record 140 million sets are in use v. 66 million at TV's dawn. Radio's revenues are higher today than they ever were even in radio's so-called heyday, and are expected to total \$700 million for this year.

Lusty Child. But 1958's radio is not 1047's radio. The radio set is no longer in the living room but in the kitchen, on a bedside table, in the car. 1958's audience listens with half an ear, usually while doing something else.

Along with the audience, the sounds emitted by the nation's 3,770 AM and FM radio stations have changed too. In place of the nostalgic big names and expensive-talent dramatic shows, most U.S. stations blare forth a starless mishmash of hip music, skimmed news and honey-voiced disk jockeys.

Radio's new and lusty child is the local station. It aims at "local identification. homing in on the market in its neighborhood at the expense of network operation. While the networks watch the big nationwide advertisers crowd into TV. local stations are thriving on the patronage of local stores, restaurants and services, Result: in the midst of general radio prosperity, network radio has been fighting for its life. The NBC and CBS networks have lost millions (exact amount

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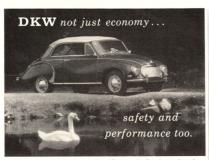
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too elusive to pin down) in recent years. ABC and MBS have long been in the red.

The local is usually a completely independent station, but roughly one station out of four is affiliated (with increasing reluctance) with one or more networks. With some honorable exceptions, the locals' standard fare consists of the so-called "Top 40" tunes (mostly rock 'n' roll), news-headline teasers, whooped-up condeejays that every housewife learns to know and like during her lonely hours spent over dishes, ironing board and stove. More and more, local affiliates are dropping network shows: even the familiar 27-year-old broadcasts of the Metropolitan Opera's Saturday matinees have been canceled out by some ABC stations, Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. disaffiliated its five stations from the networks (four from NBC, one from ABC) to go local, boasts that now all but one rank No. 1 in audience in their respective cities. The networks offer newscasts from Moscow and an occasional big name; local radio offers bargain pork chops at a nearby butcher shop, a \$50,000 check that may lie buried in the listener's own backyard, a chance to shake hands with the man who spins Elvis Presley records.
"Horse-Radish." "More platter, less

Those-Nodish. "More platter, iese chatter!" cries Manager Ben Strome of chatter!" cries Manager Ben Strome of WWDC. which features "Lucky Buck" giveaways. "All network radio is good for is to supply soap opera to a dwindling number of little old ladies weamed on that sort of thing." As for the independents' news coverage, Bill Shaw, manager of San street than in the Lebanon crists.

Most radio network executives are defantly optimistic in public, but privately worried. CBS apparently believes that there is no use in bucking TV in the evertion of the private of the private of the it fills the sumy bours unimaginatively with soap opera and such housewife pacifiers as Arthur Godfrey and Art Linkeletter. At ARC, which dropped until did thousands in network radio last year, gloon is officially represent every "New York radio is just a ghost. They're doing horse-radio, All we're doing is keeping the lines up."

Only NBC has organized a major counteratate on radio's localitis. NBC is invading a thousand city limits with its ubiquitous weekend potpourn'i Monitor, with on-the-spot newscasts that are signed in the property of the pro

The battle for ears may not be decided for years. Though the local programmers are riding high now, the networks' optimists predict that the locals will sooner or later run all their bad things into the ground. But it may be later than sooner.



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MEDICINE

Smoking & Cancer (Contd.)

The Seventh International Cancer Congress in London this week heard the sobering results of a sweeping study of the effects of smoking on the death rate from cancer and other diseases. Author of the report: Statistician Harold F. Dorn of the U.S. National Institutes of Health. Dorn's project was begun in 1954 as a check on the disturbing findings from the American Cancer Society's famed Hammond & Horn survey of 188,000 U.S. males. Researcher Dorn threw his statistical net even wider: it covered 198,000 men (and a sprinkling of women) holding Government life insurance as a result of military service between 1017 and 1940.

All these cases were followed through the mountainous files of the Veterans Administration, The Dorn-VA technique: whenever a claim was filed to collect insurance, investigators double-checked both the primary cause of death and other contributory diseases with the physician who signed the death certificate, and (if possible) with the results of post-mortem examinations. Where the Hammond-Horn study had been attacked by the tobacco industry as statistically unsound because of the investigators' bias, the Dorn-VA investigation could not be assailed on the same ground, although even before formal publication it was criticized by industry spokesmen ("It cannot possibly establish the cause or causes of any diseases"). The findings, startlingly similar to those of the American Cancer Society:

¶ Men who smoke two packs of cigarettes or more a day have the biggest death rate in the age groups covered (30-to-80, but largely concentrated on 50-to-70). The rate: twice that for nonsmokers.

¶ Those who smoke cigars or pipes as well as cigarettes have a lower death rate in proportion to the smaller number of

cigarettes smoked.

¶ Cigars or pipes alone cause only a negligible increase in the death rate.

¶ Cigarette smokers improve their chances of living longer if they quit smoking. Those who stopped "prior to the start of the survey" have a death rate 1.4 times that of nonsmokers, whereas for all cigarette smokers (any amount) the rate is 1.66 times that of nonsmokers.

¶ In absolute numbers, the increase in early deaths among heavy cigarette smokers is mainly from heart and artery disease. But the cause of death that shows by far the greatest proportionate jump is lung cancer; it is six times as common among all smokers as among nonsmokers, 9.35 times as common among cigarette smokers.

Britain's Dr. Percy Stocks took up the question of lung cancer and air pollution, reporting on a study of more than 2,000 men who died of lung cancer in smoggy Merseyside areas (centered at Liverpool) and clear-aired North Wales. Author of the control of the co

cer in smoke-palled belts as in cleaner areas. But to the identity of the cancer-causing substance in polluted air, Dr. Stocks had no clue. In smogay areas, the death rates were almost identical for light moments of the substance of the substance and the substance area who smokers. But among men who smoker more than a pack a day, the death rate area of the substance area of the substance area of the substance area of the substance area. Explanation? Dr. Stocks had none.

Young Giant of Japan

When his first son Yoshimitsu was born, Farmer Koji Matsuzaka of Shinshushimanchi, a small mountain town 160 miles northwest of Tokyo, boasted: "He will grow up to be a giant." The proud



Dr. SHIMIZU & PATIENT
"I am a grownup now."

father did not know how close his prophecy would come to the truth. By the time Yoshimitsu entered senior bigh at 10, he towered 6 ft. 7 in. At this time he began to have blinding headaches and tirred so easily that he speat most of his doctors diagnosed Yoshimitsu's trouble as a hormone imbalance, recommended that he see a specialist, but Father Koji was afraid of the cost.

Not until last spring, when Yoshimitsu was 21 and had reached a basketball coach's dream height of 7 ft. 2 in., did he get to a specialist (on a newsman's intervention). Said Dr. Kentaro Shimizu (5 ft. 4 in.), one of Tokyo's top brain surgeons: "These cases are so uncommon that any specialist would be happy to treat one." Installed in a specially built

bed (8 ft. 6 in.) and swathed in a vast yukata (summer kimono) Yoshimitsu was X-rayed and tested to a fare-thee-well.

The findings: he had a tumor on his pituitary gland; evidently it had boosted the gland's output of growth hormone to a fantastic level, while suppressing its output of three other vital master hormones which govern the adrenal glands, the throid and the sex glands.

Dr. Shimizu gave Yoshimitsu generous injections (up to 3 mg. a day) of testosterone and other hormones for almost a year to slow his growth and help build his strength. Last March Dr. Shimizu performed a drastic operation. He opened Yoshimisu's skull across the forehead and probed past vital brain substance to get at the deep-hidden, almost inaccessible pituitary. Then he removed the tumor.

Last week the young giant was almost ready to go home. But what to do? Dr. Shimizu would not let him join a stage troupe (too insecure). Yoshimizu was getting both muscle-building and morale-building exercises to help him ignore the stares of passersby. Said he: 'I hate to leave this worder of passersby. Said he: 'I hate to leave this worder of the passers of the

The Cool, Cool Evening

When Jean T., 35, mother of two children, went to the doctor's office in Philadelphia, she had only a few little pimples and wheals on her face, arms and legs, but she complained that she had been driven almost crazy every night for eight weeks by unbearable itching. She could identify the places where the itching started by small black spots. A host of specialists in internal medicine and skin diseases had subjected her to examinations, plus blood-sugar, blood-count, urine and liver tests-not to mention a syphilis test. Unable to find any cause, they dismissed the patient as a neurotic, gave her tranquilizers, which did no good.

Drs. Milton M. Cahn and Fred R. Shechter admit, in the A.M.A. Journal, that they also might have failed to solve the mystery, but they happened to see something moving on the patient's skin. It proved to be an eight-legged critter, little more than one-fiftieth of an inch long, later identified as the northern fowl mite (Ornithonyssus sylviarum). The black dots Mrs. T. had noticed proved to be the mites' droppings. Evidently the mites caused the itching, and the fact that Mrs. T.'s husband, a clothing salesman, was not affected, though he slept in the same room, was probably a matter of individual sensitivity. But how did the mites get into the bedroom of a Philadelphia suburban home? The medical detectives tracked them to an unlikely source -the window air conditioner. The machine's intake, on the street side, was obstructed by two nests of the common starling. The mites had attached themselves to the starlings, but when the machine was switched on, they were vacuumed out of the plumage, into the bedroom and onto Jean T.'s sensitive skin.

SCIENCE

The Secret of Life

(See Cover)

Where did you come from, baby dear?
Out of the everywhere into the here.
Where did you get those eyes so blue?
Out of the sky as I came through.
—George MacDonald

The origin of baby dear, and the reasons for "eves so blue" are the concern of genetics, the comparatively young, fastdeveloping science of heredity that is trying to solve the mystery of life, as physics works at solving the mystery of matter. Genetics has already accounted scientifically for blue eyes (even in a strictly dark-eyed family). It is working toward an explanation of how the first life appeared on earth. It is offering knowledge that may lead to the cure of cancer. And it came along just in time to warn against misuse of another young science: nuclear physics. The comparative "cleanness" (low fallout) of the test bombs that the U.S. was exploding in the Pacific last week was in large part a response to the warnings of the geneticists.

So young is the modern science of genetics that some of its grand old men are still alive, and some who gave it form are still only middle-aged. Outstanding among them: Professor George Wells Beadle of Caltech, who did most to put modern genetics on its chemical basis. Geneticist Beadle is a mere 44. In his working lifetime he has seen genetics grow from a small, rather baffled specialty into a central, exciting science that is drawing the rapt attention of chemists, physicists, mathematicians, even astronomers, as well as nearly every type of biologist.

Monk & Peas. Genetics got its recognizable start, along with relativity, quantum theory and nuclear physics, during the scientific revolution of the early 1900s, but it had a strange, unpublicized start more than 40 years earlier when Gregor Mendel, an Augustinian monk and natural-history teacher in Brünn (now Brno. Czechoslovakia), began experimenting with peas in the monastery garden. Mendel found that the parent plants transmitted their characteristics to their descendants in a predictable, mathematical way. When purebred red-flowered peas, for instance, are crossed with whiteflowered ones, all the seeds grow into plants with red flowers. But when these red hybrid plants are crossed with each other, one-fourth of their offspring bear white flowers

Mendel concluded that the reproductive cells of peas contain factors (now called genes) of two kinds: dominant and recessive. The gene for red-doweredness is dominant; the gene for white-floweredness is recessive. When red- and white-flowered plants are mated, the seeds produced get both genes, but the dominant red gene suppresses the recessive white gene. Recessive the produced of the produced produced (see discreme) as in the first generation (see discreme) as in the first generation

The white-flowered gene, though suppressed is still in existence. When red laybrid flowers are mated together, each seed in the second generation has a onein-four chance of inheriting nothing but white-flowered genes. It will then bear white flowers, just as if its parents were of pure, white-flowered stock. The other three-fourths of the seeds will bear red flowers.

Here was one of those extraordinary simplicities that can revolutionize a whole field of science. Mendel's observations proved that inside the cells of plants—and presumably animals too—is a mysterious heredity in accordance with precise mathematical laws. In 1866 Mendel published a paper to this effect in the proceedings of the Brinn Natural Science Society, but nothing happened. The world was not ripe pointed abbot of his mensatery, his scientific acreer came to an end.

At the turn of the century, three scientists (Hugo De Vries in The Netherlands,

Blue eyes in humans are also commonly due to a single recessive gene, Dark-eyed people may have this gene in its suppressed state, obtaining it from an anestor so remote that his blue eyes have been forgotten. When two such people marry, one-fourth of their children (statistically) will have blue eyes.



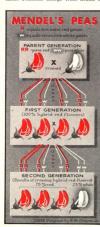
GREGOR MENDEL & PEA BLOSSOMS
Where baby got those eyes so blue.

Karl Correns in Germany, and Erich Tschermak in Austria) independently rediscovered Mendel's principles. They also rediscovered his long-forgotten paper, and gave him full credit; the basic principles of genetics are still known as Mendel's Laws. Genetics, born at last to science's estate, went to work on the interwoven mysteries of life and heredity.

Key Chromosomes, For a while, as often happens after a scientific break-through, additional discoveries came easisthrough, additional discoveries came easisthead of the control of the co

In sexual reproduction, the chromosomes behave differently. The sex cells (sperm and egg) are the end results of a complicated process (meioss or reduction division) that gives each of them half as cells. This reduction is necessary because the sex cells join during fertilization of the egg, and if each contributed a full set of chromosomes, the fertilized egg would have twice the normal number. But if both sperm and egg contribute half as the process of the end of the

Many years before the birth of the science of genetics, the chromosomes had been observed behaving in this way, but no one knew why they did. Genetics sup-



plied the answer, Reduction division is a kind of lottery that deals the fertilized egg half a set of chromosomes from each parent, like cards dealt out to players in a two-handed card game. When maternal and paternal chromosomes are slightly different, which is generally the case, their dominant genes (units of hereditv) suppress recessive genes, as Mendel's red-flowered peas suppressed whitefloweredness, Each recessive gene is still riding its chromosome, and biding its time in obscurity. It can assert itself only when the corresponding gene from the other parent is also recessive. It may have to wait for many generations (in the case of humans, for hundreds of years) before it gets its innings, Then, free of suppression by a dominant gene, it produces a whiteflowered plant or a blue-eyed baby. Or, if it is a bad gene, it may produce a deformed baby or a plant that bears no flowers

Nebraka Farm Boy. These basic facts of genetics were becoming known about the time Geneticist George Beadle was born in 100g. His father ran a small, proposed to the state of the state of the state of the pop. 100g. His mother died when he was four, leaving him, his brother and sister to be mothered, after a fashion, by a succession of hirde housekeepers. He remembers farm life in general with pleasure, the state of t

Wahoo was not noted for learning half a century ago, but its less-than-perfect school system did not slow or discourage Beadle's active mind. He made his own lunch, generally jelly sandwiches che still hatte; jelly sandwiches of walked the three-mile round trip to school. When he camed a little money by such rural operatural of the properties of the pr

Beadle might be a farmer today if the

Wahoo high school had not had a teacher, Miss Bess McDonald, with the gift of infectious enthusiasm. She taught physics and chemistry, and young George fell in love with both her and her sciences. He spent long evenings at her house, wrapped in his schoolboy crush, and listened to her attempts to convert him to an unusual religious sect whose name he does not remember. He never hit the sawdust trail, but when Miss McDonald's religious appeals failed, she started persuading him to go to college. His father expected him to take over the farm, but Bess McDonald headed him for the University of Nebraska's College of Agriculture at Lincoln. A small inheritance helped, and father Beadle made no objection.

The Fruit Flies. Beadle entered college in 1922. At the time, genetics was still a small, specialized field, but it was growing in both importance and intellectual vogue, Its great man was Professor Thomas Hunt Morgan of Columbia University, founder of the "fly school" of genetics. He worked with Drosophila melanogaster, the small fly that congregates around fruit stands and garbage pails. As living instruments of genetics they were a happy choice. They are only 1/12 in, long, so their board bill is low. They produce new generations in about two weeks, multiplying rapidly in cream bottles stoppered with wads of gauze. They are easily come by; when a geneticist wants wild "genotype" flies, he puts a banana on the windowsill, and the genotypes come unbidden.

In large populations of fruit flies, a few are apt to be naturally defective, with stunted wings or misshapen limbs. In some cases these defects are inherited in a Mendelian manner, like the color of Mendel's flowers. Some traits are dominant, others recessive. They are caused by mutations (dmanged genes) in the flies' chromosomes (they have only four pairs), and Moragan's method was to study every possible





way that mutations could be passed from generation to generation.

Thomas Hunt Morgan's work won a Nobel Prize, and his laboratory was probably the first in the U.S. to which European scientists and students made serious polar mages. Great the control of the control o

The gospel of fruit-fly genetics and its many practical applications reached young Student Beadle at the University of Nebraska, mostly through Professor Franklin D. Keim, who was working on hybrid wheat. Beadle helped Keim in summers, and when he graduated from college in 1926. Keim got him a graduate assistantship at Cornell at \$750 a year. George Beadle still intended to become some sort of agricultural expert, but when he started working at Cornell with Professor Rollins Adams Emerson, founder of the "corn school" of genetics, he found the work so fascinating that he could not leave it. He never returned to agriculture above the backyard garden level.

Enter Rodiotion. About this time a new thing happened to genetics. Since the beginning, geneticists had regretted the scarcity of mutated files, com. etc., to work with. The scarcity ended in 1350 when Professor Hermann J. Muller, now of Indiana University, discovered that x-rays applied to fruit files or an other than the scarcing of the scarcing of the scarcing the scarcing the genes in their chromosomes. Muller, too, won their chromosomes Muller, too, won



EPHRUSSI & BEADLE (1935)
Where a science got its modern basis.



GENETICIST MULLER
Mutations before Hiroshima.

a Nobel Prize, and soon most genetics laboratories had X-ray machines and were buzzing with dwarfed, twisted, crippled or half-alive fruit flies whose ancestors had been X-raved.

When Muller made this discovery, he

may have heard a roll of distant thunder, but he could not have known what it meant. In the year 1926, long before Hiroshima, no man-made radioactivity was at large on earth outside the range of X-ray machines and radium capsules, and none was expected. No one suspected that in less than 20 years the mutationproducing effects of radiation would be a worldwide worry.

The new wealth supplied by Muller's Yays gave genetics a big boost, and Beadle felt the benefit along with his Golleagues. After getting his doctorate (in genetics) at Cornell in 1931, he went to the California Institute of Technology on a National Research Council fellowship. Dr. Morgan, grand masetro of the fruit files, had moved there in 1928 to head keenest disciplies had moved the council of his keenest disciplies had only the control of the Voung Dr. Beadle found himself in the best genetic society.

Teaming up with Affred H. Sturtevant, one of Morgan's men, Beadle worked for three years on corn and fruit-fly genetics. But he felt vaguely that something was wrong, that perhaps corn and fruit-fly continuous were almost worked out. His friend Professor Boris Ephrussi, a withing embryologist from the University of the professor boris experience. Both decided that green etcle had been decided as the ended with the professor boris decided that green etcle had been decided as form other sciences.

Taking a leave from Caltech, Beadle to Paris to work with Ephrussi. Their first joint experiment was the delicate feat of transplanting an eye from one minuscule fruit-fly larva to another. After many attempts, an eye took hold and lived, and the two young scientists spent a whole day of celebration at a sidewalk café.

This was no mere stunt; it had a purpose—to find out whether the chemicals in one larva's body would affect the color of an eye transplanted from another larva. It did not work, but Beadle remained convinced that the innermost secrets of genetics and of life itself must be approached from the chemical angle.

Skilled Cell. The idea was not original with Beadle, Every biologist marvels at the chemical virtuosity of living cells, Under the eye of the microscope they seem placid things. The slimy protoplasm inside them sometimes streams slowly, but little other action is visible. This quietude is an illusion. The typical cell. which may be only one twenty-fivethousandth of an inch long, is aboil with chemical action. It is building thousands of complex compounds and tearing other thousands to bits. It selects nutrients that it wants, and in some mysterious way absorbs them selectively through its outer wall. Tiny, mysterious bodies move through its protoplasm, and inside the nucleus reside the powerful chromosomes, which most geneticists believe are like a chemical oligarchy controlling the activities of a chemical nation. If the cell is a fertilized egg, the chromosomes possess all the information needed to build the cell into a bug or a whale or a man.

Beadle believed that the easiest way into the chromosomes' citadel would be by finding mutations with single, simple effects on an organism's chemical behavelects on an organism's chemical behavers of the control of the control of the revolutionized genetics. Beadle did not really get to work on it until he went to Stanford in 1937 as a full professor, and he wasted several years more before he concluded that fruit files (almost sacred subjects for chemical genetics, and the substance of the control of the

In 1940 Beadle teamed up with Dr. Edward L. Tatum, a chemist now of the Rockefeller Institute, and selected a new laboratory victim, the so-called red bread mold (Neurospora crassa), which is really a beautiful coral pink in its natural state, unmolested by geneticists, Neurospora is a geneticist's dream. When properly introduced, it mates and reproduces sexually. It also grows nonsexually, so a truckload of mold with the same heredity can be grown, if desirable, from a single spore, But the best thing about Neurospora is that it asks for so little. It thrives on a medium containing nothing but mineral salts, sugar and a single vitamin, biotin. Everything else that it needs it can make out of these simple foods.

Mutated Mold. The Beadle and Tatum plan for Neuropione was to try to create strains that differ from the normal mold in simple, chemical ways. Their method of the plant plant plant plant plant plant plant X rays to induce mutations. Then they gathered spores formed by sexual reproduction and laid them out on a sheet of agar jelly containing the minimum nutrients that natural wild mold requires. The plant pl mutated in any obvious way. Some were dead, perhaps mutated too much.

A few sprouted hopefully but did not grow. These were the interesting spores. They acted as if they were trying to grow, but needed something that they could not get from the agar or produce for themselves. So when a microscope showed such a spore, it was tenderly fed with vitamins, amino acids and other growthfostering chemicals in hope of making it perk up and grow normally.

At the start of the experiment, Beadle and Tatum resolved to make at least 1,000 tries before giving up. Such persevernce was not necessary. On the 290th try they found an ailing spore that needed only vitamin Be-f (pyridoxine) to make it grow lustily. When it had mated with a mornal mold, it transmitted its need for mornal proper Mendelian manner for a single mutated gene.

This was what Beadle had been hoping for, His explanation is that the gene damaged by X-ray violence was originally responsible for producing an enayme (organic catalyst) needed in the modd's process of making vitamin 16-0 out of simpler nutrients. With the gene out of action, the process stopped, and the modle could man diabetic who needs an external source of the insulin that his body cannot make.

New Attitude, When Beadle and Tatum reported their success in 1941, they had quite a collection of defective models, each needing some extra nutrient or having some other gene-controlled chemical aliment. In a few years their imitators filled their own laboratories with molds flies. The oral fulfill the stress of their flies. The oral fulfill the stress of their spors are rare in the test tubes and Petri dishes. In their place are blackish warts, lichenlike incrustations, or sick-looking globules. One horrible kind of mold grown



CHEMIST EDWARD TATUM
Mutations after 299 tries.

in a moving liquid floats in bunches with limp limbs like soft, dead crabs.

An immediate, practical result of Neurospora genetics was the application of mold irradiation to wartime penicillin production. Much more important were the long-range scientific results. The success with Neurospora yielded new techniques for using molds and other small organisms as genetic tools. Out of its use flowed a new attitude toward genetics. No longer were genes considered abstract units of heredity. They became actual things, not entirely understood but known to be concerned with definite chemical actions. Professor Joshua Lederberg, 33, of the University of Wisconsin, probably the world's leading young geneticist, says that the Neurospora work at Stanford clinched the whole idea that genes control enzymes, and enzymes control the chemistry of life.

In 1946 Caltech needed a new head for its now famous Division of Blojogy, Professor Morgan had retired. Beadle was appel for the job and accepted, knowing the property of the property of the property of the property of the Some of his friends felt that a great scientist was being wasted on a routine administrative job, and there was a precedent for their fears in the history of gecent property of the metal property of the property of the property of the metal property of the property of the property of the metal property of the property of the

But Beadle was not wasted. Since becoming chief of Caltech's biologists, he has revealed unexpected talents, including fund raising and speechmaking. His colleagues agree that his greatest talent is his way of encouraging and enhancing his division without visibly running it. He tries to function as a catalyst rather than as organizer, encouraging scientists from different disciplines to take a lively interest in each other's fields, Caltech's Division of Biology is equal to any in the world, and it operates in an atmosphere of amiability spiced with high intellectual excitement. These are Beadle's personal qualities, and he makes them infectious.

Morgan's House. In 1953 Beadle married young, handsome Muriel Barnett, a feature writer who still works at her newspaper job on the Los Angeles Mirror-News. She has a teen-age son, Redmond Barnett, whom Beadle has legally adopted. They live on Pasadena's San Pasqual Street near the Caltech campus in a charming, rambling house that once belonged to Dr. Morgan and was sold by his widow to Caltech. The grounds glow with flowers, some of them experiments in genetics but still attractive, and a patrol of eight Siamese cats keeps watch on everything interesting. Beadle is fond of all cats, but Siamese cats are his favorites. He explains that they would be dark all over except for a mutated gene that permits dark pigments to be formed only in places (ears, tail, nose, etc.) that have a low temperature.

Magic DNA. Since the Neurospora breakthrough, chemical genetics has made startling progress. Its most important movement has been down the scale of size toward the actual chemical molecules that control life and reproduction.



THE BEADLE FAMILY & SIAMESE PETS Genes make the cat.

I Early

Never far from the geneticist's mind is the three-letter symbol DNA, which stands for deoxyribonucleic acid. It is a giant molecule of slightly variable composition that is found in chromosomes, and it is believed to be the substance that determines herelity and governs all cells (and therefore all life) from the strong-hold of the nucleus, DNA has been known to exist for years, but until postwar years

d little was known about it. Now it is being h attacked from many angles by nearly every breed of scientist.

In 1953 Caltech's Chemist Linus Pauling, who won a Nobel Prize for his work on molecular structure, reported that the DNA molecule has a helical (spiral-staircase) structure, Later that year, James D. Watson and Francis H.C. Crick in England went a step farther. DNA, they said, is a double helix with two spirally rising chains of linked atomic groups and a series of horizontal members, like steps, connecting the two spirals. This molecular model, deduced mostly from X-ray diffraction photos, seemed complex and unlikely, but geneticists rejoiced when they heard about it. It was just what they needed to explain many perplexing things that they had been observing for years (see diagram). In the Watson-Crick model of DNA,

the two spirals are made of five-carbon sugar molecules (deoxyribose), alternating with phosphate groups. The "steps" connecting the two spirals are made of four "bases" (adenine, guanine, thymine, cytosine) linked in pairs. The pairs can point in either direction, but adenine must always be joined to thymine and guanine to cytosine.

The charm of this structure for geneticists comes from its variability. Each step between the helices can be made of either

between the helices can be made of either pair of bases pointing in either direction. If the spirals should be pulled apart (the chemical bonds between bases are weak), each spiral would be left with the four bases arranged in any sequence. If arranged meaningfully along the spiral, the bases could earry information in a foursymbol code, much like digits on the magnetic tape of an electronic computer.

Here, the geneticists now believe, lies the high command of growth and reproduction. Double-helix DNA molecules, thousands of turns long and arranged by





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thousands in each chromosome, can carry a vast amount of coded information. They may very likely carry enough to determine whether a fertilized egg grows into a clam or an elephant. When chromosomes replicate during cell division, the DNA molecules that they contain presumably replicate too.

Stealthy Viruses. This concept of the DNA molecule has started a vast amount of excited work. Mathematicians are trying to break its four-symbol code. Chemists are trying to dig deeper into its structure. All sorts of biologists are looking for effects of DNA on the behavior of living organisms, and they are finding a wealth of strange things. Loose DNA can penetrate certain bacteria, changing them permanently into a new strain. Many viruses are packets of DNA wrapped in a coat of protein. When a virus infects a living cell, it leaves its coat outside. The DNA enters the cell and takes charge of its activities, issuing chemical orders as if it owned the place. Its orders are simple: "Stop everything and make more virus particles packed with DNA." The cell obeys helplessly, turns its contents into virus particles, bursts and dies,

Sometimes a virus enters a cell and makes it multiply over and over, even if its unruly growth kills the animal of which the cell is a part. Several kinds of animal cancer are caused by such viruses, whose DNA presumably takes command and makes the cells multiply wildly.

Anticoncer Orders. Some geneticists think that many if not all kinds of cancer are caused by invading viruses. Others think not. But all agree that the genetics of cancer-causing viruses and cells that are their victims is a promising road toward the cure or prevention of cancer. If cancer cells multiply wildly because the DNA of a virus is giving them orders, it of the control of the control

If DNA can change bacteria from one true-breeding strain to another, it may have some similar effect on higher ani-mals, including humans. If such a process is discovered, not much DNA will be meded. The entire supply of DNA that could control the heredity of the next generation of the human species (several billion individuals) could be put in a cube one twenty-fifth of an inch on a side.

Geneticists are so confident of their new science these days that most of them do not dodge questions about the origin of life on earth. The first living things, they say, were probably crude, simple versions of DNA. They floated in an ocean, or perhaps some smaller body of water, and floating around them were all sorts of organic molecules that had been the same of the same

This would be true growth, say the geneticists, and evolution would soon im-



Hank Walker—LIFE

Up a spiral toward the mystery of life.

prove the original breed. DNA would eventually war justeff in cells and retire to their nuclei to give orders. Cells would later band together into multicelled ani-duction of the commands of the DNA within them. Samuel Butter wrote: "A hen is only an egg's way of making another egg." Geneticists like to make this remark more general: "All plants, and animals and making more DNA," are DNA's way of making another general."

Genetics & Bomb Tests. A part of the public seems to think that the chief concern of genetics is the hereditary damage that may or may not be done by the radioactive fallout from nuclear bombs and bomb tests. Geneticists insist that this matter is not a central part of their science, but none of them takes the potential effects of fallout lightly. They have spent their working lives with experimental organisms deliberately deformed by radiation. They know how recessive damaged genes persist unnoticed for many generations, only to appear (and perhaps to kill or cripple) when two of them meet in the same fertilized egg. They know that some damaged genes in humans have bad effects so subtle that they are hard to measure or count. They suspect that radiation damage to genetic material may have many unknown relations to cancer. Most of them say emphatically that the less radiation on the loose, the better it is for the world.

Beadle does not take an extreme position. "As a geneticist," he says, "I am prepared to say that fallout is biologically harmful and that we must therefore recognize a moral responsibility to humanity to reduce it to the lowest possible level." He is not sare "whether nuclear-weapons outweighs the biological harm." But, like other geneticists, he knows too much to be indifferent to the problem.



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BUFFET'S STILL LIFE



LEONOR FINI & CATS

ART

Ice Cubism

In the 18th century painted decoration was the order of the day on everything from royal carriages to commoners' chamber poist. Has the time come to revive the tradition? Suggesting that the answer the tradition? Suggesting that the answer had not display ten brand-new refrigerators decorated by ten top Paris painters. The show, called "The Nobility of the Everyday Object," was billed by ort-Painter Jean Cocteau as a victory port-Painter Jean Cocteau as a victory Said Jour de Pronex: "The most blazare show of the year."

Working with special cellulose paints guaranteed not to rub off or chip, Artist Bernard Buffet turned out a typical still life complete with pink fish, got an offer of 2.000,000 for it. Cocteau drew a doodle, surrounded it with blue blobs. Tube-Squirter Georges Mathieu held himself down, produced only

some wispy black lines and fuchsia smears. Oldtime Surrealist Léonor Fini turned her refrigerator into a Chinese lacquer box decorated with stalking cats.

The refrigerators will travel to New York and back as a floating art show on the S.S. Liberté, then will be auctioned off for charity. Whether the culture-in-the-kitchen movement would catch on, on even the cool heads at General Motors (France)—who supplied the Frigistier—cared to predict, Pablo Picasso had an opinion on the subject. Asked to contribute to the show, Picasso had recontribute to the show, Picasso had remove the property of the

23 Years of Grace

In the crowded lecture hall of the San Francisco Museum of Art gathered a who's who of art, from black-tied sponsors to shaggy bohemians. The reception committee numbered 50 strong, ranged

alphabetically from the Association of San Francisco Potters to the World Affairs Council. Sitting nervously on the stage, and at times close to tears, was the object of this outpouring of affection: durable, forthright Dr., Grace Louise McCann Morley, 57 (TDM, Feb. 28, 1955). Dr. Morley, the most respected woman museum director in the U.S., and the dominant spokesman for contemporary art on many control of the San Francisco Museum.

In a sense, the two paintings and the one sculpture witnessing Dr. Morley's farewell party one night last week were symbols in miniature of her long career. The Diego Rivera harked back to the fogos, when Sam Francisco artists were thought the same for filling vast wall surfaces with thusism for filling vast wall surfaces with incredible years of 1047 to 1040, when this wave of something new swept over

MARVELS OF BOMARZO

OFF the bester track 60 miles nurshored of Romestands one of the strongers timeness on earther must slowe of the curious and bisarre. Near the Villa Ornia at Bomazro is a whole sculpture garden of beasts and ourse carved from volcanic rock (see color pages) on the site. Rarely has sentiment taken a more bisarre turn. Created in the 1500s by Duke Pierfranceso ("Viction"). Ornini, the light, but to serve as a memorial to Ornisis decreased wife.

The garden was "rediscovered" when Salvador Dall journeed there from Rome to pose in an oge's mouth (opposite) while conversing with a white cat. Research by Italian and English scholars indicates that, far from being a surrealist chamber of horrors, the garden was originally a rather sodem effort to combine the wonders of the ancient rather sodem effort to combine the wonders of the ancient sphiness on either side of the nature to a view fair wansphiness on either side of the nature to a view fair waning. Wisin Orsini did all the could to create the immersion in the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the property of the contract of the contra that some otherworldly spirit had brought the strange stone figures into existence, left no record of who the actual sculptors or stonecutters were.

Some of the sources of Orsini's inspiration can be guessed at. The ogre seems borrowed from the Mouth of Hell leading to Pluto's cave, as illustrated in medieval manuscripts an Owld. The curious words ringing the ogre's mouth—Laxiciate Opin Pensievo Voi Que Entrate (Abundon all thought, ye who enter)—refer to the cup of forgeful-ness ancient Greeks thought was drunk before crossing the river Lette. The dragon-splitting louis probabby an oblique reference to political feusly derived from a sketch by because do Wint. The elephant with castle was a symbol because the dragon-flexible political feusly derived from a sketch by because do Wint. The elephant with castle was a symbol because the dragon-flexible political feusly derived from a sketch by the control of th



MONSTROUS OGRE, one of many beasts in the Villa Orsini gardens in Bomarzo, near Rome, is 20 ft. high, hides chamber

in 6-ft.-high mouth, was carved out of volcanic tufa. No one knows who carved sculptures or exactly when they were made.



18-FT. NEPTUNE is gradually being covered by moss in unattended garden now owned by Roman Lawyer Giovanni Bettini. Eerie works are based on Greco-Roman myths.



FIGHTING DRAGON seems to surge out of hill with mouth yapping at prey, a lion and a lioness. Bomarzo garden was originally sacred grove of Orsini family, famed for its popes, princes, feuds and orgies.

WARRIOR-CRUSHING ELEPHANT, with castle on back and victim in trunk, towers 19 ft, above ground. Sixty miles from Rome and long ignored, Bomarzo valley garden attracts only a few tourists, mostly in summer.





SAN FRANCISCO'S MORLEY

us." was the big Clyfford Still abstraction by the man who along with Mark Rothko. sparked San Francisco's abstract art revival ("And don't thin k! wasn't baffled by them at first." she admits). Henry stood as symbol of her uncessing effort to bring the best of modern art to San Franisco, thus help bridge the gap that had tended to keep the West Coast ten to and Manbattonia the stood of the stood of the and Manbattonia the stood of the stood of the and Manbattonia the stood of the stood of

Behind her, Grace Morley is leaving a museum she has built up from scratch. and that now boasts a growing first-rate collection, an active membership of 4.400. an annual operating budget of \$150,000. Says she, "I'm rather happy—my sense is of 'mission accomplished.' " As a farewell present, she will take with her four massive portfolios of art contributed by some 200 local painters, printmakers, watercolorists and sculptors whom she has long championed. Their admiration and affection is warmly returned by Grace Morley. who says firmly; "The Bay Area is one of the most creative centers of art in the U.S." To the degree that this is true, it is largely thanks to Grace.

Period for a Period Piece

The defenders of Bridgeport's Gothictowered Walnut Wood mansion, designed in 1846 by famed Architect Alexander Iackson Davis (Time, Oct. 21 et seq.) resorted to politics, petitions, injunctions fund-raising and even picketing in their efforts to save the Connecticut landmark. But by last weekend the battle was lost. Bridgeport's Democratic Mayor Samuel I. Tedesco, who skinned through to victory by 161 votes last November on a Save-the-Manse platform, ordered wrecking crews to tear down Walnut Wood and make way for a new city hall and civic center. The Bridgeport Historical Society claimed to have \$157,000 in pledges to preserve and maintain the building. Snapped Mayor Tedesco: "Not one red cent has been produced up to this moment." Walnut Wood, just about the finest Gothic Revival mansion in the U.S. was doomed

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Poor Show

Onto the playing fields and down to the rainswept rivers of England marched a pride of U.S. athletes. Most of them might as well have staved home. Items: At the Henley Royal Regatta on the River Thames, the University of Washington crew, whose trip to Britain was financed by voluntary subscription from loval supporters, launched a gleaming cedar shell bought for them by U.S. admirers. But the long-legged Huskies, set to sail off with the Grand Challenge Cup. overlooked the heavily muscled Russians, who brought the same crew that narrowly lost to Cornell last year, Through a torrential thunderstorm Russia's Trud Club crew chopped off a snappy 37 strokes to the minute that gave them an immediate three-quarter-length lead. The Huskies started at 38, flagged to 31, lost by 1 lengths. The rain-soaked Huskies glomped off to their tent without congratulating the victors. Then the Russians trounced the Leichkardt Rowing Club of Australia in the finals by 21 lengths, Only U.S. consolation: Harvard 150-lb. lightweights whipped all comers in their class to win the Thames Challenge Cup.

At Wimbledon it rained, rained, rained,

rotting the roses and mildewing many a seeded reputation. Down fast went U.S. Oldsters Budge Patty, 34, and Gardnar Mulloy, 44. Still a hope in the quarterfinals was robustious Ohioan Barry Mac-Kay, 22. But Australia's mercurial Mer-vyn Rose caught MacKay slew-footed with teasing volleys and adroitly angled passing shots, eliminated him 6-2 6-4. 6-4. Though Rose wilted in a semifinal rout by Fellow Aussie Ashley Cooper, the men's final was an Australian crawl again for the third straight year, with Cooper beating Teammate Neale Fraser after a fierce 24-game fourth set, U.S. women did better: California's pesky 5-ft, 1-in. mite, Mimi Arnold, 10, startled the crowd with a savage 10-8, 6-3 mauling of Britain's ballyhooed six-footer, Christine Truman. Then Arnold lost in the quarterfinals to Mme. Suzi Kormoczi, 33, the shrewd Hungarian typist. That pinned remaining U.S. hopes, as usual these days, on poker-faced Althea Gibson, 30. In the final, Althea efficiently walked over Britain's Angela Mortimer 8-6, 6-2. But nowhere was there a sign of that combustible quality that lights the eye of U.S. Pro Promoter Jack Kramer. Said he: "I don't want any of these guys, let alone the dolls. My payroll is full.

Harness Kina

From a vast, air-conditioned restaurant with sweeping glass windows, thin, tanned women and fat, pale men peered over thick steaks and cool drinks at the dirt track below. Roosevelt Raceway, the orange-and-magenta pleasure dome at Westbury, N.Y. was having its biggest harness-racing season in history. A record \$5144 million had been bet in the first \$8\$



O'BRIEN HANOVER & TRAINER MILLER In suspension, domination.

days of the meeting. For the highlight Messenger Stake* prize money had reached \$108,565, making it the richest pacing race of all time.

Set Down. Early elimination trials rarrowed the field to ten of the nation's hest three-year-olds, driven by the nation's top drivers. But the best all-round to the properties of the set of the set of the Balding, twinkly Del Miller was sweating out a 1-504 superspoin, imposed by the stewards for his driving in an earlier Rossevert race. Miller that pulled find a hole along the rail. There was no hole. He came in last, was promptly set

Named for a great, grey English race horse who retired to a rich old American studhood in 1788. Messenger forefathered such thoroughbreds as Man o' War, War Admiral and Seabiscuit, plus 99% of all US. trotters and pacers. Messenger died at 28 in 1808, is buried near the fairways of Long Island's Piping Rock Country Club.

BASEBALL'S BIG TEN

The major-league leaders, as of the Fourth of July:

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Team: Milwaukee (by 1½ games)
Pitcher: McMahon, Milwaukee (6-1)
Botter: Musial, St. Louis (.362)
RBI: Thomas, Pittsburgh (66)
Home Runs: Thomas, Pitts, (22)

ome Runs: Thomas, Pitts. (22)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team: New York (by 10) games) Pitcher: Turley, New York (12-3) Batter: Ward, Kansas City (.326) RBI: Jensen, Boston (65) Home Runs: Jensen, Boston (24)

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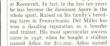
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down for driving "in a manner inconsistent with an attempt to win.'

Even under suspension 45-year-old Del Miller was still the dominating presence

him \$1,000,000 in stud fees and sales of vearlings before he sold the horse for \$500,000 to the Hanover farm in 1955. Adios' progeny hold some seven world records

All My Children, Of the ten Messenger entries, four were offspring of Adios-Raider Frost, Ike Frost, Adios Paul and Kwik. Two who were not were Del Miller's own entry-a pair of colts named Thorpe Hanover and O'Brien Hanover. Owned by Pennsylvania Oilman Hugh Grant. Thorpe and O'Brien were sons of Tar Heel-another Miller-developed sire. Grant, who depends on Miller's advice and uncanny instinct for horseflesh in making his purchases, bought the two colts in 1956 for a modest \$13,000 and turned them over to Miller for training. In his skilled hands, they had already won \$103,463 in prize money, as an entry went to the post 19-20 favorites.

As the gate pulled away and the race began, Del Miller watched unhappily from the clubhouse. His mood changed fast. As the pacers whipped past the threequarter mark, his O'Brien Hanover was in the lead with Thorpe Hanover close behind. Only a final burst to second place by Tommy Winn's Flying Time marred a straight one-two finish for Miller's Tar Heel colts. Their first and third took \$67,310.62 of the total purse. Also in the money in fourth and fifth place: Adios' sons Raider Frost and Adios Paul. Ouipped the New York News's Wes Gaffer: "One more stakes victory and Trainer Del Miller owns Roosevelt Raceway."

Scoreboard

In the straightaway, Clem shot past favored Bold Ruler in the \$83,400 Suburban Handicap at Belmont, headed for a fine upset finish. But ancient (42) Eddie Arcaro was aboard Bold Ruler, who was laboring under a whopping 134 pounds. Arcaro coaxed another ounce of will out of Bold Ruler, and the horse surged past Clem to win by a nose.

¶ Boxing Judge Bert Grant, 51, was indicted in New York City on charges of taking bribes up to \$100 to influence his decisions in five bouts. His alleged briber: Manager Herman ("Hymie the Mink") Wallman, a Manhattan furrier and reputed front man for Frankie Carbo, the underworld commissar of boxing. Wallman's tigers won all the bouts; Judge Grant is accused of making sure they did. The New York State Athletic Commission suspended both men, banned Wallman's fighters, including Heavyweight Alex Miteff, Middleweight Randy Sandy and Featherweight Ike Chestnut.



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62



Dick Martin, crack amateur tennis player, on the court at the Caribe Hilton. Photograph by Tom Hollyman.

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RELIGION

The Poor Parson

Of all the Protestant ministers in the U.S., two-thirds are in debt, and a large percentage of ministers' wives have to take outside jobs. The U.S. Protestant minister's average cash salary comes to \$4.432 a year for a 60- to 80-hour week (New England ministers, the lowest paid, get only \$4.018). Automobile expenses largely come from the ministers' own pockets-their average travel allowance is less than \$300 a year.

These depressing statistics are part of survey by the National Council of Churches that will be published in full next fall. Editorialized last week's Christian Century: In the old American view. the parson was "the representative 'person' of the community, partaking of its representative lot-economically as well as otherwise. The lady of the manse, as helpmeet to her husband, was a sort of stewardess of the steward of the mysteries of God: she raised children as olive plants at his side . . .

"In modern America's 'money world' Mr. Parson clings to the lower rungs of the economic ladder. He is often dependent on gratuities and tips to make ends meet. Either through necessity or through too casual adoption of alien moral norms, he has become a poor credit risk: the family is deeply in debt, Mrs. Parson? She's on the nine-to-five shift, earning money to keep the children in nursery school so she can earn more to salt away for their college education-or their clothes . . .

The Bishops at Lambeth

In Canterbury's 700-year-old cathedral, more than 300 bishops of the Anglican Communion knelt five rows deep on a crimson carpet to receive the blessing of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Bowed under the weight of his damask robes and overshadowed by a huge silver cross, Geoffrey Francis Fisher intoned: "We humbly beseech thee that thy Holy Spirit may lead into truth thy servants the bishops gathered together in thy name. Grant them grace to think and do such things as shall most tend to thy glory and the good of thy holy church," Thus last week opened the ninth (since 1867) Lambeth Conference, which every decade brings together the world's Anglican bishops. This year's attendance: 72 Church of England bishops from Great Britain, 90 Episcopal bishops from the U.S., and the remainder from the Anglican Communion throughout the world,

Before last week's opening service began, the invited dignitaries from other churches entered the cathedral in solemn procession-among them Alexandrian Archimandrite Parthenios Coinidis, Armenian Bishop Bessak Toumayan in his tall black hat, white-hatted Russian Orthodox Metropolitan Pitirim of Minsk (Cyprus' Archbishop Makarios had been invited by Dr. Fisher, but to everyone's relief failed to turn up). Then came the overseas bishops of Canterbury's jurisdic-

tion-the Anglican colonies and provinces. The procession showed the Anglicans' racial diversity. Among 32 members bishops from West Africa, four Japanese bishops, eight from India-Pakistan-Ceylon, a Maori from New Zealand.

Down to Work. After a social series of garden parties, tea parties and a boat trip on the Thames, the bishops this week will move into the raftered hall of London's red-turreted Lambeth Palace (the Archbishop of Canterbury's residence) and buckle down to work. Though the conference, strictly closed to outsiders, has no official, binding force on the Anglican WITHIN NATIONS, Said one bishop: "the H-bomb will come under discussion, but I doubt if we shall come out 100% against it. After all, death from an H-bomb is no different from death by a bow and arrow. The bomb itself is neither good nor evil. It's something like the Industrial Revolution. And as for its alleged genetic aftereffects, think of the havoc wreaked on future generations through malnutrition and so on after Gustavus Adolphus had stormed across Europe.

The Church's Chance, Birth control and the problem of overpopulation is expected to be the biggest issue in the discussion of The Family in Modern Society. The bishops will probably come out in favor of birth control education. In the words of the preliminary report,



Anglican Prelates & Guests in London*

churches, the bishops know that their decisions will carry considerable weight.

First topic on their agenda: THE HOLY BIBLE, ITS AUTHORITY AND MESSAGE, SO far has the pendulum swung from literalist respect for the authority of the Bible, the bishops feel, that even some professing Christians are tending to look upon it as a collection of fairy stories. To combat this tendency, the bishops hope to educate the public to interpret Biblical statements and events in terms of the thought forms of the people who wrote the Scripture down. Said one bishop: "The Bible mustn't be thought of as the Koran is thought of. It hasn't got the personal authority of the word of Mohammed behind it, but its every word is illuminated by the Holy Spirit, This idea we must get across once again, and if we can, people may understand that the Bible can help them deal with many of today's problems by guiding them in the

way the problems should be approached.' Also high on the agenda is THE REC-ONCILING OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN AND "Christians may give support to any government deciding to encourage family planning in conjunction with efforts to

raise the standing of living."

What the bishops have to say on these and other matters will be attentively followed, even in near-empty-church England. Wrote Britain's Reynolds News: "This coming month will provide an opportunity to test what has almost become a new Christian dogma of our time: that though very few go to church, everyone is interested in what the churches are doing . . . This is the church's chance. . .

The Baptists of Sant'Angelo

In the early hours one January morning, the clang of church bells broke the stillness over the vineyards and olive groves of Sant'Angelo in Villa, about 50 miles southeast of Rome. At the sound of

⇒ The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Smolensk, the Metropolitan of Minsk, the Metropolitan of Varna, the Archbishop of York, Bishop L. L. Scaife of Western New York.





EDUCATION

The education of a Navy pilot is high at the start. He has a minimum of two years of college before he joins NAVCAD. By the time he wears wings of gold, his education has gone up by \$110,000 worth of training, Flying in a Grumman F9F-8T Cougar fighter-trainer, his education is literally high.

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GRUMMAN AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING CORPORATION Bethpage . Long Island

the tocsin, villagers tumbled out of bed and dressing as they ran, swarmed to the church, shouting threats. The alarm had been sounded by two early risers who had spotted the enemy on their way to work. The enemy: Parish Priest Andrea Tarquini, who, flanked by three carabinieri, had tried to slip secretly into the church to sign a document that the whole village considered an outrage.

The document: a separation decree issued by the local bishop taking the nearby village of Giglio out of the Sant'-Angelo parish. To the 500-odd villagers, this parish chopping seemed intolerable. Sant'Angelo parish had become too big. insisted the bishop. Retorted Emilio Cianfarano, Sant'Angelo's rebel chief: "When you split a family, the whole family suf-And besides, grumbled the rebels, the bishop had been swayed by Giglio donations of nearly \$5,000 toward a new church. Despite the heat caused by such arguments, the villagers failed in their early-morning assault. Before nightfall, 70 more cops arrived from nearby towns, nine men were hurt, 15 jailed, and the bishop's decree was duly signed.

Bible Quiz. That was two years ago. Since then, Sant'Angelo in Villa has known little peace. Three parish priests came and went, and half the villagers boycotted the church. One day a young (33), eloquent Baptist minister came to the village, was challenged by a priest (and locally famed Bible expert) to a Bible quiz in Latin and Greek, After four hours and 45 minutes, the Baptist came out the popular victor. Encouraged by his success, Pastor Graziano Cannito began to hold services in a private house, soon chalked up 70 Sant'Angelo conversions. In nearby towns, which he tirelessly covered in his little Fiat, he had made more

than 300 other converts Last November, when Pastor Cannito applied for permission to build a new church (with donations from the U.S. Southern Baptist Convention), war broke out again in Sant'Angelo. Although Rome's Ministry of Public Works gave its approval and the Baptists started to build, the local mayor issued a firm no. Contrary to the standard plot rules of Italian church-state village dramas, Mayor Antonio Baldassarra was not a Communist. but a Christian Democrat who was outraged by the prospect of a Protestant church in Sant'Angelo in Villa.

Abusive Building. When the mayor refused a request from the builders for water, the Baptists dug their own well ("God helped us find water"), Finally the mayor leveled an ultimatum: Take the "abusive building" down or the cops will,

Two carabinieri showed up with orders stop construction; Pastor Cannito rushed to the district judge, who promised to review the case, meantime warned Cannito that if one more stone went up. the pastor would go to jail. By last week, work had been stopped on the halffinished Baptist Church of Sant'Angelo in Villa. Said Manfredi Ronchi, president of the Baptist Union of Italy: "If dark forces prevail, we will have to suffer,

Kiplinger Tells How To Be Money Ahead When Recession Ends

Washington, D. C.-Dozens of ways to protect your personal and business inter-ests in the midst of today's economic uncertainties are explained in detail in a special study issued by W. M. Kiplinger, amous business analyst and Washington

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THE PRESS

Friend in Dresden

Day after day, solemn, black-browed Seymour ("Top") Topping, 36, chief of the Associated Press Bureau in Berlin, pestered officials of Communist East Germany for a seemingly impossible story: an interview with the nine U.S. soldiers held incommunicado in East Germany since their helicopter was forced down last month (see NATIONAL AFFAIRS). One night last week Topping's phone rang, and a voice said with no explanation: come to the East Berlin Foreign Ministry tomorrow morning at o845.

At the ministry next morning, Topping was greeted by a press officer: "I am happy to advise you that your request to see your countrymen has been granted, Then, disconcertingly, in walked eight other journalists, representatives of various Communist newspapers in East Germany and Western Europe. Topping was the only American present. Bundled into four limousines, the party whisked over the Autobahn south of Berlin, while the Communist hosts shrugged off questions

on their destination.

When the caravan stopped 100 miles away before an aging villa in Dresden, Topping, as a "guest," was allowed to lead the way inside, came suddenly face to face with the nine American prisoners. Some were dressed, some were in underwear, and all were obviously startled to find they had visitors. Before any loaded question could be asked or rash answer given, Topping quickly dug his Defense Department credentials card from his hip pocket, flashed it before the eyes of his suspicious compatriots and said: "Topping, Associated Press. May I see your senior officer?" Out of the group stepped Major George Kemper. Topping, a World War II infantry captain, promptly warned the major that the other newsmen were Communists and added: "I suggest you and your group get together and decide whether you want

to hold a press conference and, if so, what Topping's tactic worked. The Communists left the prisoners alone. Wisely the armymen agreed that Major Kemper would be their spokesman

you would like to say.

It was quickly evident that Kemper had no idea the Communists were using the Americans as hostages to pressure the State Department into recognition of the East German government. When Topping asked permission to present the facts of the case to Kemper so he could answer questions intelligently, he was cut off with: "No statements." But a Communist official promptly made a statement of his own: "The German Democratic Republic is making no political conditions for your release. It is the American side that is making the conditions. Topping tried to get some data to Kem-

per by asking rambling, fact-studded questions. Then, while the Red cameramen changed film, Topping moved close to Kemper and quickly briefed him sotto



Major Kemper & Reporter Topping News in both directions.

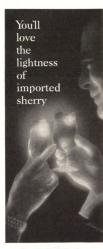
voce on the case and the State Department's protests to the Communists. The major was clearly relieved that he and his men had not been forgotten, and Topping had his exclusive story-one that both the A.P. and his countrymen could view with pride.

Magnificent Obsession

As the roll call on the Alaska statehood bill began on the floor of the U.S. Senate last week (see NATIONAL AFFAIRS), a shy, round-faced man in the press gallery hurriedly placed a long-distance call. His party was 3,300 miles away: the daily News-



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DUFF GORDON

Miner in Fairbanks, Alaska. In his flat monotone, Publisher Charles Willis ("Bill") Snedden pridefully described history in the making to Managing Editor George Sundborg.

"I told George the instant it passed,"
said Snedden later, "but damm it, he
winked or signaled to someone, and the
word got out to the newsroom and the
streets. Sirens started blowing, homs
housing, people shricking and yelling. It
just waiting and fiddling with my hearing
aid until things quieted down enough for
me to give George the details for the special edition. It was probably the happiest

Delivery by B-47. In Fairhanks, Managing Editor Sumbloor got Snedden's story on the presses, whirled out the last pages of a special four-color, 40-page issue. He hustled 2,000 copies to nearby Ladd Air Force Base, where a B-47 was about to take off for Washington. By lunch time next day, every Congressman and Senator had a copy of Snedden's News-Miner beautings.

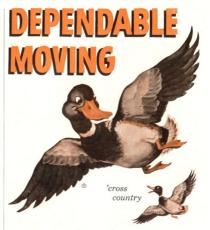
For 44-year-old Publisher Snedden, any less dramatic performance would have been an anticlimax to his arduous, four-year campaign to get Alaska into the Union. Not even Governor Mike Stepowith Tizus, June 9) worked harder. Every fall he put out a special 144-19age, four-color issue on the glories of Alaska, sent a color issue on the glories of Alaska, sent a the editor of every U.S., paper with more than 50,000 circulation.

This year, smelling victory, Snedden spent five months in Washington working hand in glove with Fred Seaton. Secretary of the Interior, and himself boss of a string of eight daily newspapers in Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming and South Dakota. Snedden paced the Senate and House office buildings, flipping through 3-by-5 cards printed with summaries of legislators' stands on the bill, fed data to pro-Alaska Senators, whipped up answers to every possible objection to statehood. His influence was everywhere. When Washington's Senator Henry ("Scoop") Jackson momentarily flagged in his zeal for statehood, he was spurred on by eight Washington editors who had been spurred on by Snedden. "You start off with something as a hobby," says Snedden. "Pretty soon it's an avocation. And then it's an

obsession."

Eye on the Future. Staumch Republican Snedden did not always have his maginferent obsession. Growing up in the
Northwest, he learned the back-shop
inferent obsession. Growing education
to the state of the state of the state
a skilled doctor of slumping papers, and,
incidentally, made a pile in real estate.
When he went up to Fairbanks in 1050 to
diagnose what ailed the sick News-Miner
of Austin ("Cap") Lattrop, Snedden was
satelynded, Adaks absold not seek

Snedden bought the paper on impulse, sent for his wife and son, and settled down in Fairbanks, The troubles he en-





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countered in trying to run a business in a territory convinced him that statehood was the only answer for Alaska. With a booster's confidence in the future. Snedden bought an expensive, highly modern press capable of handling a press run of 200,000 (his present circulation is only 0,-495), now turns out some of the handsomest newspaper color work in the nation.

Publisher Snedden will not say how much money he has spent on his crusade ("Too dam much—just ask my creditors"), but he doesn't really care. Says he contentedly: "From a strictly business standpoint, I'm reasonably sure I'll be getting that money back in due time. If not, I've had more than my money's worth."

News v. the Grasshopper

The grasshopper plague that was swirling over Colorado last week brought misfortune to farmers, mischief to tourists, and misery to Denver's Rocky Mountain Neuss, a Scripps-Howard tabloid (circ. 157,848) with a tendency to swat away indiscriminately at any story that flies by.

CTME. June 76, the News had urgently tagged the grashoppers as a major menace: "Eastern Colorado faces a disastrous plague." The normally Republican News even applaude when Democratic Governor Steve McNichols got \$1,500,000 for her Perfect Government had done to the property of the Perfect Government had done to the property of the Perfect Government had done to the property of the Perfect Government had done to the property of the Perfect Government had done to the Perfect Government had done to

Then party-lining Republicans, defending Washington's refusal to allocate disaster funds, charged that the grasshoppers were a figment of McNichols' Democratic imagination. And the News abruptly decided that the grasshoppers were nothing but Democrats on the wing. In an editorial starkly headed, "We Failed Our Responsibility," the News confessed that it had ignored frequent reports that the plague was "grossly exaggerated." and concluded: "The Rocky Mountain News, as well as other well-meaning citizens of the state, were caught up in one of Governor McNichols' manipulations during a political year. And we don't like it.

Two days later the grasshoppers swarmed in to spoil the News's crop of political hay. Burying the story on page 12. the News reported unhappily that pilots were climbing to 10,500 ft. to get over clouds of grasshoppers in eastern Colorado. Next day the News carried (on page 26) a story from its own reporter, who had joined a group of newsmen touring the infested area at the Governor's invitation. Their man reported that newsmen "waded through waves of hoppers" and that "overhead millions of hoppers darted northward like silver minnows in the sea of blue sky.

Unabashed, the Neuer went on to complete its 360° coverage of the story. Under a picture of grasshoppers munching on a sparse hunk of cactus, the Neuer last week blandly identified Governor McNichols as the man "who has been criticized by some federal officials and Republicans for 'magnifying' the situation." special special

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The black box that guides a man or missile .. without stars, radar or human help

Imagine yourself in a closed elevator hurtling through space at several times the speed of sound. You can't see out. You have no radio, no compass. Yet your survival may depend on knowing exactly where you are during every second of the journey.

This gives you some idea of the situation that confronted supersonic manned aircraft and missiles-until the development of the all-inertial autonavigator. Unlike earlier navigation systems, it does not depend on star-fixes, compass bearings, radar, or radio beams; its accuracy cannot be affected by weather, magnetic storms, or jamming.

Sealed in its "black box," the allinertial navigator is completely selfsufficient. Just tell it the starting point and the destination-and it will take you wherever you want to go. Equally important, it will tell you exactly where you are at any given moment.

This new navigator will be a vital part of America's manned and unmanned weapon systems . . . a valuable aid for ships and submarines. And it has brought the exploration of Outer Space much closer to reality.

Space Age pioneers

This remarkable invention was first demonstrated successfully, way back in May, 1950, by the Autonetics Division of North American. It is based on a system known as Inertial Navigation, which Autonetics brought to perfection through intensive research, new methods of precision manufacturing, and more than 800 flight tests in both manned aircraft and missiles.

The first missile to be guided by inertial navigation was the Navaho, developed by Missile Division. Aerodynamic and propulsion-system data from the 12-year Navaho program have been of immense value to America's missile programs. The division is now working on the GAM-77, a jet-powered air-to-surface missile that will give new striking power to the Air Force B-52.

North American's pioneering paid off again when the Army launched its Explorer satellites. For the rocket engines that gave the Jupiter "C" missiles their first-stage boost into Outer Space were the same model that has been in production at the Rocketdyne Division since 1952. slightly modified to burn a new highenergy fuel recently perfected by Rocketdyne's engineers, Rocketdyne engines power the Air Force Atlas and Thor, and the Army Jupiter and Redstone.

The new manned weapon systems

NAA has turned its experience with supersonic aircraft, greatest in the Free World, to creating new manned aircraft for tomorrow's Air Force and Navy. The Los Angeles Division is at work on the B-70, a 2000-mph bomber with global range, and the F-108 long-range interceptor-both for the Air Force. The Columbus Division is building the A3J Vigilante carrier-based attack weapon system for the Navy.

And North American is building the first American craft to attempt manned flight in space-the rocket-



Trisonic Test Flight. The 2200-mph Navaho pioneered America's missile technology. Missile Division is now at work on the advanced GAM-77 for the Air Force B-52.



New Supersonic Bomber. The carrier-based A3J Vigilante, recently unveiled by Columbus Division, gives the Navy its first supersonic attack weapon system.

powered X-15-for a scientific project sponsored by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Air Force, and the Navy.

Nuclear reactors for peace

North American has pioneered in creative uses of the Peaceful Atom. The Atomics International Division builds nuclear reactors, to increase the world's resources of electrical power and to advance medical and scientific research for humanity.

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BUSINESS

STATE OF BUSINESS On the Rise

The construction industry is "well past the relatively mild recession." So last week reported F. W. Dodge Corp., the Boswell of building. May construction contracts—the best indicator of future building activity—rose to an alltime high of \$3,40,000,000. Seasonally adjusted, awards ran at an annual rate of \$85,50 billion, away up from last December's slump low of \$3.53 billion. Sharpest gains came in publicly financed projects (up 14% from the year-gae level), a sign that the Government's highway-building prozents of the property of the property of the prosent significant property of the prosent property of the property of the prosent property of the proteed of the of the prote

Q U.S. manufacturers rang up their first sales increase since the recession began, from \$2.40 billion in April to \$2.51 billion in May, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Most cheering point: all the gain came in durable goods, which have suffered most in the recession. In addition, new orders for hard goods jumped \$500 million during the month (to \$11.3 billion during the month (to \$11.3 billion during the month.)

for factory buildings fell 32% because of

recession cuts in capital expansion plans.

Other signs of economic recovery:

¶ Retail sales rose \$100 million in May to \$16.6 billion, but department store sales in June dipped 3% from last year's rate, the Federal Reserve Board said. ¶ Inventories were liquidated at a slower

rate in May, meaning that the time is coming closer when businessmen will have to replenish stocks and increase production. In May, total manufacturing and trade inventories stood at \$87 billion, a decline of \$650 million, v. \$800 million drops in March and April.

The surge in sales and orders brought more jobs. The Labor Department reported that factory hirings rose from 32 per 1.000 workers in April to 20 jin May, while layoffs tumbled sharply from 30 to 42 per 1.000. Insured unemployment has fallen for ten straight weeks, in the week model June 21 went down 32,700 to force, D. 8.1% at the recession high in April.

The good news last week brought more optimism to Wall Street. The Dow-Jones industrial average rose in every trading session, went up almost 5 points for the week to close at 480.17, highest level reached so far in 1058.

Best stock gainers in April-June quarter were:

Farm equipment makers	Up 24.4
Motion pictures	Up 15.25
Drugs	Up 14-75
Air transport	Up 13.95
Rails	Up 13.15
Tobaccos	Up 11.35
Television	Up 10.35
Automobile equipment makers	Un ro.of

More Billions from Defense

From the Pentagon came new figures showing that the major impact of stepped-up Defense spending still lies ahead for U.S. business. In fiscal 1958, just ended, new orders—the key to future activity—rose from \$2.1 billion in the opening quarter to \$3.0 billion in the second, \$4.2 billion in the final quarter. But the second \$4.2 billion in the final quarter to \$5.0 billion in the final quarter. When the second \$4.2 billion is the similar quarter to \$5.0 billion in the final quarter.



TIME Chart by V. Puglisi

\$40 million-a-month level last fall to

Spo million in June. Because of production lead time, the actual cash payments from the Pentagon went up more slowly, reaching \$8.5, foliation of the production of the produc

Slowest segment of the economy to respond to the Department's turnaround on spending is the aircraft industry. While Defense has placed many new orders, most companies are just entering the stage of stepped-up employment. With orders nicely backlogging, the spurt of inventory building and deliveries is at least three months away.

Boost for Trucking

After its worst first quarter since World War II, the trucking industry last week saw signs that business is picking up. Tonage hauled in May was 2,6%; from last year). The properties of the p

Most of the improvement showed up in the West, the Southwest and the Rocky Mountain region; truckers in the Midwest, the South and along the Atlantic Coast were still in trouble. Building materials bauled were up 12.5% for the first quarter above last year, reflecting the rise in construction, and shipments of liquid perroleum, household goods and refrigertated liquids and solids were also solids were also

The American Trucking Association believes that profits are also edique, up, after plunging 95% in the first quarter. Faced with the prospect of better business, the big companies are going ahead with capicla expansion plans. Continental Translated expansion plans. Continental Translated plans, the plans of the plans of the han \$4,00,000 on additions to garage and new equipment. Interstate Moor Freight plans to get three smaller shipping companies; Ryder System will spend \$1,000.

Subsidy or Else?

Putting on the pressure, money-losing eastern railroads last week appealed to three states for tax relief or subsidy. The alternative: shut down some major passenger lines.

New York Central's President Alfred Edward Perlman warned that the line was ready to cut off all commuter service into Manhattan, close the famed Grand Central Terminal and terminate all routes 43 railroad miles away at Harmon, N.Y. unless the state and its cities "help" the line overcome its overall \$1,000,000-perweek passenger loss. If the Central should move out. New York City would lose its third biggest (after Consolidated Edison and New York Telephone Co.) taxpayer (\$16 million last year). To keep it, the city last week followed one Perlman suggestion, started a study of the possibility of "integrating" the line's Park Avenue tracks into the city's subway system, which could mean some payment to the Central,

¶ In Massachusetts, the New Haven Railroad cheered for a bill to give a \$900,000 subsidy to the line over the coming twelve months. Unless it passes, the New Haven may make good its longstanding threat to cut off passenger trains on the Old Colony Line, which would strand thousands of

Boston's South Shore commuters.

¶ In New Jersey, nine eastern rail lines,

including the Pennsylvania and the New York Central, urged Governor Robert Meyner to postpone their \$18.5 million tax bill for 1958 to ease their "insurmountable burdens,"

Though "subsidy" has long been a dirty word in the transportation business, chances are good that the troubled rails will get some aid.

Slump's Worst Victims

The bigger the business, the better it has resisted the recession. The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission reported last week that in 1958 first quarter, small businessmen suffered the worst profits pinch. For manufacturers, the annual rate of after-

tax prone to stockholders equ	my mas.
Assets	Return
Over \$1 billion	9.5%
\$100 million to \$1 billion	7-4%
\$50 million to \$100 million	7-3%
\$10 million to \$50 million	5.8%
\$5,000,000 to \$10 million	4.9%
\$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000	2.9%
\$250,000 to \$1,000,000	2.1%
Less than \$250,000	3% 1

Altogether, the average return dipped from 11.9% a year ago to 6.8%, lowest since the quarterly calculations began in 1947. Total after-tax profits for manufacturers: \$2.5 billion, down 46%.

MARKETING & SELLING Spur for the Front Lines

San Francisco's venerable Levi Strauss & Co. (Levi pants) has long held out against sales contests, gimmicks and give-aways, convinced that the only way to boost sales is to get the salesman to work tradition and decided to give its salesmen one big reason to work harder: a salesmentive program for its staff that pays them a cash bonus for new accounts or asles over quotas. In as olding, it joined patifing new stress on sales-incentive programs to combat the recession.

To most U.S. salesmen, the greatest incentive of all is still cash on the paycheck in the form of extra bonuses and commissions. But cash incentives are gradually being supplemented—or replaced—by rewards that have a greater "remembrance value," such as trips for both the salesman and his wide and family. One reason man and the wide and family one reason spreaments of the property of the payce of the topget bone, are blown in a poker game or spree on the took.

How-iion Holidoy. Phileo Distributors of Los Angeles recreatly officed a Hawai-ian holiday to its top dealers, retailers and sales personnel, got 100 winners. The program cost \$60,000, but it increased sales opfs, during the contest period. Bell & Howell this year will give three trips to Las Vegas. Nev, for top salesmen, with the added incentive that head office VIPs will take over their territories, push the least-promising prospects. Some companies offer fully paid trips to Europe.

Many companies shy away from big re-



RICH CROWNING SALES KING & QUEEN Whistles for the kids, ulcers for pop.

wards alone because they can be given to only a few, are won again and again by the same crack alsesmen, Instead, they hand same crack alsesmen, Instead, they hand chance. National Cash Register has a series of trips based on points in sales quotas. Last year 1,200 of its 3,500-man force got a free trip (with their wives), plus \$25 for each point over the quota. Rich's department store in Allanta offers monthly partners are in Allanta offers monthly their set quotas, once or twice a year holds a King-and-Quene contest in which the leading male and female salespeople are crowned with great hoopla by Rich's President Richard H. Rich.

President to Janitor, Sparking the move toward smaller but more numerous prizes is a handful of incentive firms that have made big business out of shooting adrenalin into salesmen. The biggest is Dayton's E. F. MacDonald Co., which last year had a hand in triggering the sale of \$1 billion worth of merchandise, MacDonald urges firms to award varied prizes, usually merchandise on a point scale, thus give every salesman some incentive to better his work. Incentive firms are also responsible for the newest gimmick in incentive selling: getting the entire company, from the president to the janitor, to take part in sales promotions. Denver's Ringsby Truck Lines brought all of its employees in on a campaign to win new customers, got 3,121 new accounts by offering cash prizes and a trip to Las Vegas. Total cost: \$4,300.

A Noisy Incentive, Many firms have gone a step farther, enlisted salesmen's families in ulcer-building campaigns to spur the breadwinner on. MacDonald regularly sends cards to the home showing the salesman's standing in a current company contest, gives wives tags to hang on furniture around the house to remind their husbands of the furnishings they can earn. Some firms have even sent buzzers and shrill whistles to a salesman's children; when dad asks what the noise is all about, the kids are instructed to tell him it's only a reminder to straighten up and sell harder, More constructively, Carrier Corp. recently launched a three-month sales drive. First prize: a \$10,000 scholarship for a salesman's son or daughter.

Such constant pressure from home and office is bound to take its toll on even

TIME CLOCK

MIAMI HOTEL SLUMP is becoming acute, with summer reservations of 20%-30% because of recession and fact that winter's bad weather gave black eye to resort. Some 20 major hotels are in serious financial trouble.

MAIL ORDER PRICE CUTS are coming. In fall-winter catalogues, Montgomery Ward trimmed 2½% off year-ago prices. Sears, Roebuck cuts average 1.5% from spring-summer catalogues.

RUSSIA'S AEROFLOT JETS will start weekly flights to India (Moscow to Delhi in about 6½ hours) about Aug. 15, in Soviet airline's most important penetration into free Asia.

3% INTEREST RATES for savings accounts are expected to hold for some time in most parts of U.S., say banking authorities. Reason: competing savings and loan associations pay up to 4%.

NEW STEEL PROCESS, using rare earths in furnaces to remove impurities and increase steel yields, is widely reported on Wall Street. Reports helped boost stock of Molybdenum Corp. of America from \$16 to \$31. But Republic Steel Corp., experimenting with rare earths in steelmaking, says it "has found no advantages."

WORKERS' DISSATISFACTION with unions is growing as result of recession. Number of workers complaining to NLRB of unfair union practices, such as barring certain workers from key jobs, almost doubled in fiscal 1958 to some 5,500.

GANTNER OF CALIFORNIA, 82year-old maker of swimsuits and apparel, is being liquidated. Gantner has been losing money for more than a decade, and its owner, shirtmaking C. F. Hathaway Co., had net loss of \$1.2 million in year ended Feb. 1.

PAN AM PILOTS DEMAND top pay of \$45,000 to fly passenger jets that are due in November v. current \$24,-\$60 top for DC-7Cs and management's offer of \$23,589 top for jets. Pilots are making steep pay demand as leverage for what they really want: to put one extra pilot on each new jet.

CONTRACT RENEGOTIATION

It Destroys Incentive to Cut Defense Costs

RENEGOTIATION is a threat to national security." With this flat accusation the defense contractors' Natook dead aim at an old enemy entering the congressional battlefields once more: the highly controversial Renegotiation Act of 1951, which is before the House Ways and Means Committee for renewal this year. In its role as examiner-and judge-of thousands of defense contractors annually, the Government's Renegotiation Board since 1952 has ruled that the suppliers have made some \$700 million in "excessive profits." In doing so, say businessmen, it has seriously hampered effective procurement and demoralized large segments of vital industry

The main argument for keeping the act on the books is that defense equipment has become so complex, and changes to fast, that past production defense and a second second second forecast and avoid exorbitant profits. The Government, say renegotiation advocates, needs a watchdog agency to major defense contract. While contractors go along with this, they argue that temperotiation decisions are so capticious that what are considered normal contracts and the second secon

Renegotiation's bitterest enemies are the planemakers, whose defenseproduced net income is rarely more than 3% of sales. Nevertheless, during fiscal 1957, the Board ruled they had made \$33.6 million in excessive profits. Boeing has been ordered to give back \$27.5 million (less tax credit), and lesser amounts are demanded from North American, Douglas, Lockheed and most of the others. The planemakers maintain that the Renegotiation Act is unconstitutional because it levies what amounts to a tax without a rate-and thus deprives the taxpayer of due process. The law provides no formula to measure excess profits. Instead, the board considers such items as the risk involved, the company's efficiency and any other "factors considered important by the board.

One major consideration is corporate net worth. In 1925, for example, the board noted that Boeing Airplane Co. made a return on "beginning" net worth of about 93%, ruled that it had excessive profits of \$1c0 million. Boeing President William McPherson Allen calls such a yardstick "callously fallacious." He and other planemakers are uge that net worth does not reflect the greatest asset of any company: its know-how team of engineers, manufac-know-how team of engineers, manufac-

turers and administrators. Moreover, it neglects the many profitless years of costly drawing-board development, design and prototype testing.

No one knows when the standards applied by one of the three regional boards will stick. For example, in Boeing's case, a regional board ruled that the company had not made excessive profits on its defense work. Shortly after, the statutory board in Washington reviewed the case, decided that Boeing owed the Government a refund on \$10 million in excessive profits, or approximately 20% of its pre-tax earnings in 1952. To make things worse, it takes up to 34 years before profits are audited and a decision reached. Thus no company can confidently pay out funds for either dividends or new research-the money might be called back tomorrow.

The planebuilders' strongest argument against renegotiation is that it destroys the incentive to cut costs that the Government is working hard to instill in its contractors. The Government offers contractors 20¢ of every dollar they manage to save under the contract price of an item. But no sooner is the incentive payment dispensed than it can be demanded back as excessive profit. As Boeing's Allen says: "By all odds the most unenlightened aspect of the whole renegotiation mess is that it ignores how good a job you're doing-how many dollars per pound you're saving the Government by beating cost figures." In seven years of producing B-47 and B-52 jet bombers and KC-97 tankers, Boeing saved \$131.5 million on their anticipated prices-and got aggregate incentive profits of some \$25 million-or \$9,900,000 net after taxes. Yet for all this top performance the U.S. Government charged Boeing with \$27.5 million in excessive profits for three of those years. Says Allen: "It is a case of one agency of Government arbitrarily negating the incentive for economical production established by another branch of Government.

The one recourse for industry is an appeal to the Tax Court. In fiscal 1957, 26 of the Renegotiation Board's 58 orders were appealed.

Few thoughful businessmen want to do away with rengotiation entirely. Rather, they would like to see the act amended to exempt incentive contracts and to make it mandatory to show contractors all data and information oused as a basis for determining excessive profits. With such amendments, business might be able to live with the Renezotiation Act.

the strongest salesman. Many firms have learned that for best results incentive programs cannot be pushed constantly. Says Emmett H. Heiller, general manager of Denver's Shwayder Bross, Inc., makers of Denver's Shwayder Bross, Inc., makers of Emsonite luggage: "We don't have incentive programs more than twice a year because we don't want our men under the gun too often." "You can carry this business of pounding away at a salesman too meeting away at a salesman too demon't be a support of the salesman too demon't be supported by the salesman too demon't be supported by the salesman to be supported by the salesman to be supported by the salesman too demon't be supported by the salesman to be supported by the salesman to be supported by the salesman too demon't be sup

AUTOS

The Aluminum Future

Behind the locked and guarded doors of Detroit's experimental studios last week, the automobile industry's planners were hard at work on the kind of car they hope will sell in the years from 104r on. As executed in the years from 104r on. As executed in the years from 104r on. As executed in the years from 104r on. As the self-way of the future is not so much what it will look like, but what it will be made of. The material: aluminum. After years of experiments, the industry is finally starting to roll with the new metal—with General lowing along behind.

Just as 13 of 1958's models have aluminum grilles, so 1960's cars will spread out to more and more uses for aluminum. General Motors, which has been working toward a small, compact car (Time, June 23), will finally get it on the road late next year. Main feature; an aluminum engine, which will save 150 lbs., in turn reduce overall engine weight 30% by means of lighter mountings, braces, etc. Up to now every aluminum engine required either a ferrous liner or a chromium coating for cylinder bores; both were expensive to make and troublesome to process. G.M. believes it has solved the problem by finding a wear-resistant aluminum alloy that can be cast in the same fashion as iron

Aside from the engine, G.M. will use another 200 lbs. of aluminum, thus reducing the overall weight by 16%. Precisely how G.M. will use its aluminum is still secret. But it is no secret that G.M. engineers have long been experimenting with aluminum transmissions, differentials, tie and crossbars, instrument panels, pourso, bumpes, burners. brakes, turn signals.

Eventually the modern U.S. auto may count 25% to 40% of its total weight in aluminum. The major stumbling block has always been cost: aluminum for engines costs about three times as much as grey iron. Yet many engineers are coming around to the theory that costs even out in the long run, since aluminum costs less to machine and process. Moreover, it has many other advantages-no chip, no pit, no peel, no rust. But the biggest advantage of all is in performance. In recent tests with two cars identical except for a difference of 400 lbs. in weight, the lighter car accelerated and decelerated from 20% to 25% faster. In terms of gas consumption G.M.'s aluminum-engined 1960 model is expected to get considerably better mileage than the 1958 Chevy. And as more and more aluminum parts are added, U.S. motorists may yet see that happy day when they can combine the U.S. liking for smooth-riding big cars with fuel mileage of 25 to 35 miles per gallon.

REAL ESTATE Brokers to the World

One of the offshoots of the world economic boom is an international boom in real estate. From Rhodesia to Rochester, land shoppers are clamoring for attractive parcels of property. Only ten years ago Switzerland was the only European country in which a foreign broker could easily do business in real estate; today, firner currencies have made the task much easier and tremendously profitable. The firm that stands to benefit most by the boom only international clearing the world's only international clearing the world's only international clearing the state, setate, and an experienced dealer in both the exotic and the practical.

Previews considers itself a sort of stock exchange for world property, brings farflung buyers and sellers together through twelve offices in the U.S. and abroad and 20,000 cooperating brokers in almost every country in the world. Each year it handles \$75 million worth-oil property, in \$105,55 and \$25 million worth-and made \$105,55 and \$25 million worth-and made together, white-haired John Colephion Tysen, 45, was off on an annual world tour to sew up new deals with pashas and parvenus, unemployed royally and hardaprevenus, unemployed royally and hard-

headed businessmen.

Careful Eye, Tyen is convinced that some of the best buys are in the sunny resort lands of southern Europe. His Spanish subsidiary, formed only last month, is already dickering to develop a three-mile stretch of virgin coastline above Valencia into Europe's fanciest resort. "The world has gone sun crazy," says Tysen—and Previews intends to grab a blace in the sun."

Previews also keeps a careful eve on depreciated slum areas that may go industrial, is gradually increasing its trade in land for industrial purposes. Tysen is negotiating with Belgian government officials about industrial development of the Inga Rapids area of the Congo River, a vast, water-rich slice of the Belgian Congo (TIME, Nov. 25) which engineers fondly describe as "the Ruhr of the 21st century," Tysen will also shop around for three kings interested in plush homes. has hunting licenses for land for a British firm that wants to build 700-room luxury hotels in Lisbon and Vienna, a U.S. hotel chain interested in London,

Do-li-Yourself Porliament. Preciess still does of; of its business in reidential land ("The appreciation can be fantasic"), specializes in finding buyers for U.S. residences such as Bing Crosby's seven-room lodge on Hayden Lake in seven-room lodge on Hayden Lake in live by souffice alone," says Executive Vice President Robert T. Furma Jr. But Previews has made its reputation pedding white elephants and exotic proper-



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ties. For \$300,000 Tysen will sell a half share in an Irish distillery, for \$182,000 the title to the Windward Island of Mustique, which Previews claims includes the right to appoint one's own parliament.

Whether a customer wants to sell a house in which all the rooms are round (Previews sold one in New Jersey) or turn his farm into a tourist paradise, Previews' approach is the same. Previews gets 14% of the asking price for handling a property on a three-year contract, advertises it with attractive brochures, often distributed to as many as 5,000 other brokers. When the property is sold, Previews picks up another 21%. The local broker also gets a commission. Just Looking. Previews was founded

in 1933 by three young New Yorkers who realized that many people could not spare the time and effort to shop for just the house they wanted. They took movies of properties for sale (at a cost of \$50 to the owner), showed them to prospective buyers. The firm lost money steadily for six years, largely because it could not get enough listings from unfriendly brokers. It finally switched to brochures, upped its fees-and began making money.

Trim (6 ft. 1 in., 170 lbs.) John Tysen, Paris born and British educated, got hired at Previews in 1936, when he dropped in to do an errand for a friend. Despite a dandy's flair for clothes and a Cantabrigian accent that sometimes made him almost unintelligible. Tysen proved to be a crack salesman, became sales manager in 1040, president in 1950 (at \$25,000 a year, plus fat commissions and bonuses), boosted volume fourfold. Tysen holds as sacred writ that there is more money to be made in land than any other commodity, but he himself owns nothing more than a nine-room penthouse apartment in Manhattan. Says he: "There's a condict of interest. You can't serve yourself and serve a client.



PREVIEWS' TYSEN Cool cash from a warm sun.





T.W.A.'s THOMAS



KRESS'S TROAST

Esso's NADEN

New directions from old hands. PERSONNEL

Changes of the Week

¶ Charles Sparks Thomas, 60, bouncy, bottle-bald former Secretary of the Navy (1954-57), was named president of Trans World Airlines, a job that eccentric T.W.A. Owner Howard Hughes has found hard to fill since the death of Ralph S. Damon 21 years ago. Carter L. Burgess piloted T.W.A. for a year until falling out with Hughes last December; since then, Chairman Warren Lee Pierson has acted as president, and T.W.A., with no firm, clear-cut leadership, lost \$14 million in the first five months of 1958. To pull up T.W.A., Hughes picked an old airman. Californian Thomas climbed into the air as a World War I Navy aviator, bossed the big Foreman & Clark men's clothing chain from 1937 to 1953, was G.O P. national finance chairman until he resigned last week. As Navy Secretary, he sped the fleet into the age of seaborne missile armaments and atom power.

¶ William Naden, 57, moved up from executive vice president to president of Esso Standard Oil Co., chief domestic marketing and refining arm of Standard Oil Co. (N.J.). He succeeds Stanley C. Hope, 64, president since 1949, who retires. Naden was born at Methuen, Mass., took a chemistry degree at what is now Lowell Technological Institute ('22), joined Esso in 1927, rose to plant superintendent. In World War II, he pushed expansion of refineries in the East, at first for Esso and then for the Government. Naden advanced to general manager of Esso's manufacturing in 1949, a vice president in 1950

C Rush H. Kress, 81, ailing brother of the late founder of the 261-store S. H. Kress & Co. five-and-ten chain, was replaced as chairman by New Jersey Construction Executive Paul L. Troast, a leader in the revolt of Kress Foundation directors that stripped Rush Kress of power (Time, March 3). Command of the slipping company (sales slid from \$176

* Who was the Republican candidate for Govor of New Jersey in 1953, lost to Democrat Robert Meyner.

million in 1952 to \$159 million last year) will be shared by Troast, recently named President George L. Cobb and Executive Committee Chairman Frank M. Folsom. Their plan: sell off some of the chain's stores to raise cash for expansion, then lease them back.

C Executive Vice President Harry Winston Bradbury, 62, a British-born career coalman, was elected president of Pennsylvania's money-losing Glen Alden Corp., biggest U.S. producer of anthracite (1957 sales of \$62 million brought a net loss of \$3,494,000). He replaces Francis O. Case, 63, inactive since April, when Bradbury moved in from the presidency of Lehigh Valley Coal Co. Case had approved of the plan to merge Glen Alden with List Industries, successor to RKO Theaters Corp. and owner of 381% of Glen Alden stock. But last week the Pennsylvania Supreme Court enjoined the plan because some stockholders objected.

FOREIGN TRADE Easing the Embargoes

Through the cold war, the U.S. has pressured and persuaded its trade-hungry allies to hold down exports to the Soviet world. But the U.S. was fighting a losing battle. Last week, in a policy switch, Secretary of State Dulles confirmed that Western controls on Red trade will be eased "appreciably." Within a month, about 80 items are expected to be lifted from the 200-plus-item strategic-embargo list, including some chemicals and machine tools, nearly all raw materials, electronic equipment, trucks, cars, ships and perhaps older planes, such as the DC-3.

The embargo is being eased in response to increasingly heavy pressure from European, Japanese and even many U.S. businessmen for more trade with the Communists. The U.S. itself wants to encourage trade with certain satellites, notably Poland, to try to pry them from the Soviet economic orbit. Furthermore, the U.S. no longer believes that the embargo is hampering the Soviet economy, because in many fields the Reds' technology is roughly on a par with the West's. Trade with the Soviet bloc now ac-

counts for 5.8% of West Germany's total foreign trade, but only 2.5% for France, 2.8% for Britain, 2% for Latin America, a mere one-half of 1% for the U.S., which does not trade with Red China. Easing the embargoes is expected to expand East-West trade slightly but not spectacularly. The real burriers to trade spectacularly. The real burriers to trade the properties of the real trade of the properties of the have not had the cash to buy or have not been able to sell what the West wants.

GOODS & SERVICES

New Products

Submersible Pot. An electric coffee pot that can be submerged in a dishpan or washed in an automatic dishwasher was nitroduced at the National Housewares for the property of plantic base, is the first submersible property of plantic base and plantic base

Trick Cooler. Westinghouse Electric showed off a buby-bottle cooler-warmer that refrigerates a bottle until just before feeding time, then quickly betast is and rings a bell when it is ready. Due on the market within a year, the bottle cooler is a forerunner of other household applications, e.g., kitchen-cabinet drawer that refrigerate, a hostess cart with an oven and a cooling compartment.

Bagged Mortinis. Plastic bags for individual martinis have been developed by Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. for several airlines. They figure to save up to 60 lbs. of bottle weight per flight. Three Ms is now working on putting bourbon in its plastic Scotchpak, which left a slight taste in first experiments.

Bubbly Sond, Foamsil, a rigid, lightweight, acid-resisting and insulating material that can be used in lieu of firebrick in lining furnace stacks or pipes subject to corrosion was announced by Pittsburgh Corning Corp. Expected to have wide use in the aeronautical field and also in nuclear energy installations (where its nonabsorptive nature keeps it from acting as a wick), Foamsil may also turn up as insulation in home electric appliances. Cost; 50f per bd. ft. (144 cu, in.).

Replaceable Cells. Estimating that 96% of auto batteries have to be discarded while they still have one or more good cells, Aut-0-Cel Co. of Des Moines put on sale a replaceable, plastit-encased battery cell that can be assembled in 19 different battery sizes. When the battery goes bad, a garageman replaces the dead cell, Price: §7-47 per cell.

Fipe Potcher. A repair kit to plug holes in pipes, holiers, etc. was put on sale by Devon Corp. of Danvers, Mass. Key material is a mixture of 80% steel and 20% plastic which sets under heat in of seconds or less. Holes up to \(\frac{1}{2}\) in in diameter can be repaired without turning off the pressure. A woven-glass-tape bandage is included for laminating a larger opening. Price: \(\frac{2}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\) in the propersion of the p



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MILESTONES

Bern. To Dovima (real name: Dorothy Virginia Margaret Juba), 30, lissome (5 ft. 8 in., 115 lbs.) Manhattan high-fashion model (875 an hour), and Immigration Department Official Alan Murray, 31: their first child, a girl; in Manhattan. Name: Alison. Weight: 5 lbs. 13 oz.

Born, To Charles Van Doren, 32, Columbia University English instructor, first Croesus (TIME, Feb. 11, 1957) of TV's gilt quiz show Twenty One, and Geraldine Ann Bernstein Van Doren, 24; their first child, a daughter; in Manhattan. Name: Elizabeth. Weight: 6 lbs, 14 ½ oz.

Married. Viviana Muñoz Mendoza, 18, daughter of Puerto Rico's Governor Luis Muñoz Marin (TIME, June 23); and Louis Timm Díaz, 24, who, with his bride, is a student at the University of Puerto Rico; in San Juan.

Married, Lester ("The Debutantes' Delight") Lanin, fiftyish, wiry, jumpy bandleader whose ubiquitous multicelled society orchestra commands fees up to \$815,000, has been known to play for as many as 25 widely scattered parties in a single night; and Marilyn Weiss. 22, his secretary; both for the first time; in York, S.C.

Died, Bohumil Lausman, 55, chairman of Czechoslovakia's Social Democratic Party before the Communist coup of 1948, man of many-phased, sincere but confused cold-war loyalties; in Prague. In 1946 Lausman liked the Russians; in 1947 he denounced them, but became Deputy Permier of Czechoslovakia when the Reds assumed control the next year. In 1950 he field to the West, soon turned up in Yugoslavia, disappeared (perhaps by kilometer perapeared in Prague with a "tonession" of the "spiritual suffering" he had undersone in Western Europe.

Died. Rudolph von Laban, 78, Hungarian-born choreographer, teacher and theorist of the dance, deviser of Labanotation, the first widely accepted, effective method of recording dance movements on paper; in London.

Died. The Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston (nee Grace Elvina Hinds of Decatur. Ala.). 80. daughter of a onetime U.S. Minister to Brazil, second wife of the late Marquess Curzon, who was British Vicerov and Governor General of India (1898-1905) and Foreign Secretary (1010-24): near Dover, England, First female recipient of the Grand Cross of the British Empire (conferred on her in 1922 for war work), Lady Curzon was a significant arc in titled circles, an owner of race horses whose brown and pink colors were once familiar at Ascot and New-market, and a friend of Lady Randolph Churchill (nee Jennie Jerome of Brooklyn), mother of Sir Winston.

Love Letters to ambler



City Alderman and TV Weatherman Theodore R. "Ted" Bender of El Paso, Texas, is

Ted Bender well known in the Southwest. Here's what he has to say about his Rambler Cross Country Custom Station Wagon:

"AIR CONDITIONER BEST"

"In my work I drive more than 25,000 miles per year. Naturally Rambler economy features impressed me, but the roominess, comfort and general quality of the car surpassed my wildest expectations.

"The heater and air conditioner unit is a natural for our southwestern climate...best I have ever used. The intelligent size, the ease of handling and great comfort of Rambler put it in a class apart from the rest."

Why sweller? Why breathe dustand pollen? All-Season Air Conditioning on a Rambler costs so little control of the state of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state of the state of the without it. See your Rambler dealer today and get his amazing low price for a completely air conditioned Rambler.

AIR-CONDITIONED ROOMS

Yes to make the designation could not discovered and growing the designation of the lancer board.

Meet Tom Johnson, Division J

banker for builders

Ask Tom Johnson about the most important factor in building a bridge or a highway and he'll answer instantly: it's the superintendent on the iob.

Mr. Johnson should know. In the years he's been with The First National Bank of Chicago, he's had the opportunity to talk with hundreds of these men. He is capable of evaluating a man's ability to handle workers, to use machinery effectively and to meet schedules.

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Whether it's a contract for curbstones or moving 13 million yards of earth (as one customer is now doing) he's in a position to provide current information and work out a financial schedule to get the job done.

Tom Johnson is typical of the men in the 10 Divisions of our Commercial Banking Department. Each Division serves one group of industries exclusively; each officer studies his field constantly. Whether you build bridges or bake bread,

whether you build bridges or bake bread, you'll get down to business fast and receive better banking service when you meet with the men from The First National. They speak your business language. Why not talk your situation over with us soon?



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CINEMA

The New Pictures

The Low and Joke Wade (M.-G-M) is a horse oper of another color. Metro-color is what they call it, and it sure is loud. There is probably nothing more than gold in them that hills, but to look at the screen, anybody might think there was neon. Still, the Sierra Nevada, in which much of the film was shot, is pretty have look down in mineral calm upon what is probably the most stupendous avalanche of cliches to roll across the screen since the last major western was released.

The rolling stone that starts it all is The Good Guy (Robert Taylor)-he's the one with the prettiest horse-who is about to marry The Girl (Patricia Owens) -she's the one with the gingham dresswhen they are kidnaped by The Bad Guy (Richard Widmark)-he's the one with the occupational sneer-who forces them to lead him to The Buried Treasure, First they cross The Bad Lands, then they encounter The Bluecoats, later they come to The Ghost Town, finally they are attacked by The Indians-a tribe of cosmetic Comanches who bite the dust as delicately as though it were crepes suzette. At the climax, The Good Guy and The Bad Guy shoot it out to supply the answer to the second most important question the picture poses: Who is faster on The Draw? Nobody seems to know the answer to the most important question: Why is Robert Taylor, a man of considerable general culture, content to spend most of his working hours grubbing around in the bottom of the oatbin?

The Key (Highroad: Columbia) is that most unexpected and moving utterance of the commercial muse: a true myth. Set down with crude force by Jan de Hartog in Book I of his 1952 novel. The Distant Shore, the myth has been clarified and rationalized with a masterly sense of symbolic logic by Scriptwriter-Producer Carl (High Noon) Foreman and Director Carol (Trapese) Reed. On the surface, the film seems little different from a hundred other stories of men in war and women in love-except perhaps in the finesse of the witty and suspenseful writing and editing. But just beneath the surface can be glimpsed the glinting corpus of a hero myth-the story of the fight with a dragon, the release of a captive, the awakening of a sleeping beauty. And in its depths the narrative circles down through an abyss of symbols to the first and final circle of reality in which heaven and hell, good and evil. life and death go round together blindly in the mystery of the eternal return.

The hero (William Holden) is the captain of a British "suicide tug," assigned in the early years of World War II to rescue freighters that have been topredoed but not sunk in the sea roads that converge on Britain. Guns are in such short supply that the tugs must put to sea



Owens & Taylor in "The Law" A stupendous avalanche of clichés.

unarmed except for some futile pom-poms of antique design. They are sitting ducks for the U-boats that usually lie in wait for rescue parties, and even if a captain should survive the shelling, he is pretty sure to succumb to the inhuman strain of fighting without weapons. Sucied is commonplace; Veronal is universal; strong drink is raging.

But one of the captains (Trevor Howard) has discovered a more pleasurable avenue to oblivion (Sophia Loren). It troubles him, of course, that others have traveled the same road before him, and



Loren & Holden in "The Key" A pleasurable avenue to oblivion.

In every comparison of cigarettes... old or new...filter or non-filter...

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Chester K. Guth Flies...a TRI-PACER



"We ship the day the order comes in"—this is the policy of Oravisual Co., Inc., St. Petersburg, Fla. The Piper Tri-Pacer flown by Chester K. Guth, V. P.—Engineering, is often called on to help speed deliveries.

Service is our #1 sales point and the

Tri-Pacer frequently helps us make our

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The first of Sophia's lovers was a tugboat skipper too, and one day he confided an extra key to his flat to another skipper, and asked him to look out for the girl if ever his luck ran out. So when the first skipper bought it, the second moved in, and after the second the third, and after the third the hero. As in the old religions of fertility, the male dies and is replaced, but the female is always the same-Astarte in a garret.

that the road has always led to the grave.

The hero's task in the myth is fearfully clear. He must resist what De Hartog calls "the terrible pull of the dead." He must interrupt the faceless generations of desire and break out of the vegetative rhythm of the female world in which he is really just a nobody, a term in an interminable series, a face in a crowd. He must establish himself as an individual and as a man, and he must force the female to become a woman by altering her blind instinctual feelings into human love. All this is beautifully expressed in the

film in a language of symbol-The Key, The Wedding Ring, The Marriage with Death, The Sea, The Enemy, The Fight, The Stairs, The Tree of Life-in which the grammar is parsed out to the least detail. The symbols are submerged in the flow of the story, and most moviegoers will not specially notice them; but they are there, and like glands of meaning, they secrete into this film the forces that make it, despite the indifferent performances of all the principals except Trevor Howard, one of the year's most strongly and strangely affecting pictures.

CURRENT & CHOICE The Goddess. Piaywright Paddy Cha-

vefsky and Actress Kim Stanley delivering a roaring diatribe against the Bitch Goddess, Success, at a pace that is sometimes slow but in a tone that is marvelously Swift (TIME, July 7).

Hot Spell. A tragedy of family life, sensitively interpreted by Director Daniel Mann and a talented cast: Shirley Booth, Anthony Ouinn, Shirley MacLaine (TIME,

This Angry Age. A strong but uneven picture, derived from The Sea Wall, a memorable novel about French pioneers in Indo-China; with Anthony Perkins and Jo Van Fleet (Time, June 9).

Gigi. Colette's slender novelette, larded up with production values and brought forth as a big fat musical; but the show is saved by Cecil Beaton's fruitily fin de siècle sets and costumes-a cinemuseum

of exquisite eyesores (Time, May 19). Rouge et Noir. The edge of Stendhal's satire dulled by sentiment, but all the same a good movie from a great novel; with Gérard Philipe, Danielle Darrieux, Antonella Lualdi (Time, May 5).

The Young Lions. Irwin Shaw's bestseller about World War II. clarified by an intelligent script and two gifted actors, Marlon Brando and Montgomery Clift (TIME, April 14).

Stage Struck, Local girl making good on Broadway-the hard way: with Susan Strasberg, Henry Fonda (TIME, April 7).



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BOOKS

In the Minotaur's Cave

THE KING MUST DIE (338 pp.)— Mary Renault—Pantheon (\$4.50).

The best excuse for retelling a myth is to be unfaithful to it. When Joyce reworked the Odyssey, turning Ulysses into the Jew Leopold Bloom and the wine-dark sea into Dublin, the structure came from the past but the sense of it was all



THESEUS SLAYING THE MINOTAUR
All too faithful to the myth.

in the present—which is the essence of parable. To recreate the past as past is merely archaeology or entertainment, or both. Author Mary (The Last of the Wine) Renault's The King Must Die (a midsummer Book-of-the-Month Club choice) is both, but she is a better literary archaeologist than an entertainer. Her myth is the Theseus legend and she is all too faithful to foo faithful to foo faithful to foo.

Into the Maze. The heart of the story is known even to schoolboys. Theseus. recently acknowledged son of the King of Athens, one morning finds the city draped in black, He is told that the city must send a human tribute of seven young men and seven maidens to Crete, where they are to be put into a maze called the labyrinth and devoured by a fearsome creature, half-man, half-bull, called the Minotaur. Either by lot or insistence, Theseus becomes one of the seven youths and sets sail for Crete. There he wins the love of Ariadne, a Cretan princess, who gives him a magic sword with which to kill the Minotaur and a spool of cord with which to thread his way back out of the maze. On the way home to Athens. Theseus puzzlingly abandons Ariadne on the island of Naxos. He also fails to change the ship's sails from black to white, so that his father, King Aigeus, thinking Theseus dead, plunges heartbroken to his own death from a high cliff.

The whole myth, with all its subplots, is a good deal more labyrithine than that, and Author Renault threads her may as skillfully through it as Theeus did through the Minotaur's cave. Much of it is a sheer adventure yarm, full of javelin-play, wrestling, bull dancing (the Cetal nersion of bollighting) and those gory sudden deaths and bloody double dealings to which the ancient Creeks the control of the control of the control of the control of the work of the control of the mean" as an antidote.

of the Bronse Age. Theseus' character, as Author Remail develops it. is much like that of a modern adolescent gang leader, ready at any moment for a rumble with the neighboring gang. This rings truer to the spirit of the Bronze Age than Theseus' self-conscious habit of consulting his destiny every 15 minutes like a watch. While the heroes of the classic tragedics inevitably yield to their fate, conformist in his anxiety to learn and submit to the will of the gold.

Author Renault ably dramatizes the cultural clash between Mycenean Greece (masculine, simple-souled and semiprimitive), and Minoan Crete (effeminate, sophisticated and decadent). She has obviously lived her period, which is the closest a historical novelist can ever come to making a period live.

Scoundrel or Scapegoat?

PRINCE OF CARPETBAGGERS (319 pp.)
—Jonathan Daniels—Lippincott (\$4.95).

He was so strikingly handsome that an army chaplain called him "beautiful to behold"; yet historians of the Reconstruction era have dubbed him "the outstanding figure in filth." He was cited for gallantry at Shiloh-and lived to be reviled as "Prince of Bummers." He was a devoted family man, and vet spent much of his time with another man's wife. Some \$16 million in bonds, three mansions, a railroad, and countless acres of timberland passed through his hands; but the day came when he was jailed for skipping out on a \$04 hotel bill. This contradictory, little-known figure of U.S. history was Union General Milton Smith Littlefield. In this book, North Carolina Author (A Southerner Discovers the South) and Editor (Raleigh News and Observer) Jonathan Daniels offers a tantalizing answer to the question of what Littlefield was really like.

Era of Morol Ambiguity. As Daniels sees it, the Prince of Carpetbaggers was part scoundrel and part scapegoat and, as such, an apt symbol of the moral ambiguity of the Reconstruction period. Author Daniels argues that Uz. 5 folklore has too gullibly enshrined the popular Southern myth of the carpetbagger as a devilish Yankee loot-and-run artist. In fact, he was sometimes a champion of Negro

rights, sometimes a businessman with venture capital to invest, sometimes a restless Northern war veteran with a yen to revisit the South, If the carpethager's hand was plunged in the public till, his arm was frequently locked in that of a sly Southern collaborator who was only too happy to share the take. Unfortunately, Author Daniels' carpetsweeping approach to carand his point in irrelevant memorabilia, including the names of countless small-fry politicos.

incursion is a motivated by the season of the companion o

Serpentine Ally. At Shiloh, according to newspaper accounts, the good captain "stood erect in front of his men, during the whole engagement, but escaped all injury, except having about three inches torn from the left shoulder of his coat, by a ball from the enemy," General Sherman made him a lieutenant colonel and assistant provost marshal of Memphis, where, even in 1862, blockaded cotton was being feverishly and profitably traded to Northern mills. At Lincoln's command. Littlefield later organized one of the first Negro regiments. By war's end, General Littlefield's character, as well as his uniform, was still nearly "as immaculate as Lee's.

What changed him Biographer Daniels does not know, and he refuses to guess. Perhaps the general simply could not confine his venturesome ego to a small Phila-



All in the carpetbag.

delphia lumber business and a placid, happy marriage. Backed by capital that may or may not have come from Wall Street, Littlefield went back to the South in 1867 with a bold scheme that was tactually waterithet—and morally as leaky as a sieve. The plan was to buy up defaulted North Carolina railraudo bonds for redeeming them bride the legislature into the contract of the contrac

Refreot to New York, Milton was no hidden persuader. He opened a bar in the west portice of the state capitol at Raleigh to sway the legislators. Many North Carolinians still insist that the chipped stone steps of the capitol were broken by the barrels of booze rolled up and down

them in those days.

With his smartly clipped beard, fawncolored trousers and "killing cravat," Littlefield was a kind of one-man giveaway show. As one admirer put it: "With money he was as free as water, and when he had no money was just as free with checks." All through the late 1860s, he had the money, shelled out as much as \$241,000 at a session to get the legislation he and his associates wanted. Eventually, the Swepson-Littlefield interests floated their own bonds for railroad lines they never built. They snapped up land at distress sales, bought state-owned cotton at 33¢, which they quickly sold on the open market at 471¢. Littlefield branched out into Florida and became president of the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile

Ironically, Littlefield had just decided that he really wanted to run his honest-togoodness railroad when all his loans began to slip their bonds. In the panic of '73, his empire fell. But before that his pal Swepson had disowned him and declared himself insolvent, although he subsequently died a millionaire, to be buried under the epitaph "Trusting in Iesus for Salvation. Little eld's great and good friend Mrs. Ann Cavarly, the wife of an associate. played the self-appointed blabbermouth before investigating committees, while Democratic journalists howled for the staunchly Republican general's head. But none of the charges against him ever stuck

Retreating to New York City, the general bore his last years of gentneel poverty lightly. Natty and erect to the day of his death in 1890, the aging Milton Littlefield invariably wore a flower in his lapel. It was the only thing anyone ever pinned on the prince of carpetbaggers.

Blood of Patriots & Tyrants

ORSINI: THE STORY OF A CONSPIRATOR [313 pp.]—Michael St. John Packe—Little, Brown (\$5).

The modern tourist, wandering through a united Italy with camera and sunglasses, rarely remembers how dark the dismembered peninsula looked to sightseers a century ago. Regarding the Papal States, where the study of political economy was banned as strictly as "free trade, vaccination, railways, gas power and light, the telegraph," Thomas Macauley pronounced the verdict: "[They] are. I suppose, the worst governed in the civilized world. In like condition were Predment ("a complete military despotism") and Modena, whose duke governed by the action." God has made Hell, and the godhis Frime Minister: "also the hangman his Frime Minister."

This wretched, suffering Italy, much of it under foreign rule, was united in one



Conspirator Orsini All in the day's work,

respect alone—each state bred its quota of fanatics, nationalist revolutionaries and assassins. Felice Orsini (born in 1810) was a blend of all three, and British Historian Packe has chosen him as the central figure in what is not so much a biography as a first-rate history of the 19th century Italian struggle for liberty and unity.

With Choins, Felice Orsini* was intitated into his career at the age of nine, when his father took him to the opera for the first time. Loss in the wonder of it all, the little boy hardly heard at first a "scuff." Then he looked and saw his father and a friend being dragged off, with fetters hanging from their wrists. "His mother rose, tight-lipped, white of face, hustling her children out. To their right-end better nawer, It it cars she gave a single bitter nawer, It it cars she gave a single bitter nawer, It it cars she gave as for the most result of the control of th

Felice Orsini understood. At school he became a liberal, sporting the red-whitegreen colors that today compose the flag of Italy. He bought a rusty old pistol; loading it one day for surreptitious target

⁰ No kin to the ancient Orsini family (TIME, Feb. 10), credited with having produced 18 saints, five Popes and 40 cardinals.

practice, he fatally wounded one of his uncle's manservants, received the mild sentence of "six months' detention in convent." There, Jesuit teachers tried in vain to convert the young zealot to a career of "militant evangelism." At 22 he followed a different kind of evangelist—Patriot Giuseppi Mazzini, who was then organizing the secret Young Italy movement.

From that point, Oraini's story leads in and out of jails, to Mazzini's short-lived Roman republic (in whose Assembly Orsini was a deputy), on to service in Garibaldi's ragged patriot army, fighting against the French and Austrians. When Italy's national movement was crushed, the U.S. legation opened its doors to fleering republicans, and when the victorious the U.S. county offend them "it the local to the U.S. and the U.S. legation of the U.S. county of the U.S. c

With Eggs. For the rest of his life, Felice Ornin was one of Europe's most wanted men, trailing from country so the country, spying, mounting fantastic plots and making sporadic forays into his homenal. In London, where he was rapturously welcomed, Orsini let his vanity drive him to his last, most hare-brained exploit—an attempt on the life of France's Emperor Napoleon III. It was a crazy choice, because the Emperor had declared himself cause the Emperor had declared himself and the country of Italian tradycomen and the country of Italian tradycomen were removed, all other thrones in Europe would topole.

Orsin's bombs were custom made for him by a respectable British frim, paid for by a sympathetic British crackpot. By the beginning of 1858, Orsin and three Italian fellow conspirators had arrived in Paris with their cargo of "what looked like a clutch of monstrous birds' egas, spiny and fantastic." On the appointed mental and the first participated pointed and the constraints of the participated pointed and the constraints of the participated pointed and the participated pointed and the first participated pointed and the first participated pointed and the participated pointed participated pointed participated pointed participated pointed participated p

were about to drive to the opera.

With Blood. In the opera house, the
master of ceremonies had just murmured
the master of ceremonies had just murmured
is perfect. When three heavy explosions
brought down most of the windows and a
andelabra. Outside, the imperial carriage
collapsed and the blood of an escorting
Shaken but only slightly scratthed, Louis
Napoleon and Eugénie stepped from the
remains of their carriage into a seeme of
carrage. One doctor alone reported 156
and three blinder including eight dead
and three blinder including eight dead
and three blinder.

Felice Orsini went to the guillotine in March 1858, crying "Virsa ITIAIIaI Viva la Francia!" To show his love of Italy, Louis Napoleon would have liked to pardon him; instead, thirteen months later, he led an army of 200,000 vert the Alps and defeated the Austrians at Solferino and Magenta. It was the beginning of the end of foreign rule in Italy. The new Louis Company of the Coronic Washington, was a been or an inept killer, out they was a bero or an inept killer, out of the March 1861 of the Coronic Washington, was a bero or an inept killer, out of the March 1861 of the March 186



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tions, he might have answered with the famous line Empress Eugénie is said to have spoken as she stepped from her wrecked, blood-spattered carriage: "C'est le métier [It's all in the day's work]."

Varieties of Love

THE HABIT OF LOVING (311 pp.)—
Doris Lessing—Crowell (\$4).

A woman has slipped into the uneasy circle of England's Angry Voung Men. No charter member of that club—not been of the club—not been consistent of the club—and to teach Author Doris Lessing about her carft. Moreover, her anger is never clothed in whining self-pity or adolescent soers. Born in Persia, raised in South Africa and now a Londoner, Doris Lessing finds life less than perfect wherever she finds herself. The short stories in The places as varied as France, South Africa, England, Bavaria. As might be expected, the title is ironic, In these stories there is

a good deal more of habit than of loving. In the title story, an old man of the theater still has the habit but not the manpower to go with it. Left by his mistress, aging George tries to remarry his divorced wife. Turned down, he turns to a much younger woman for whom the old boy is a catch of convenience. Married, he discovers that a marriage of male habit and female indifference is not enough to keep off the evening chill. After a trip to Italy, his wife recites a simple fact of life to him: "George, you know you're getting too old for this sort of thing-it's not good for you; you look ghastly." But Author Lessing does not play this situation for sexual repartee. Her story is a comment on vapid people who have grown incapable of the emotions that can cement a marriage or even a love affair.

Neither selfless love nor old-fashioned romantic love gets much of a chance in these stories. Their themes can be banal, as in He, which has a pathetic and overworked English shrew driving her husband into the arms of another woman but wanting him back at any cost. Sometimes the habit becomes just plain infidelity, as in Getting Off the Altitude. In A Mild Attack of Locusts, the habit turns into love of the land, even when the African locusts make the land a crushing burden. A female leftist in The Day Stalin Died has the party habit so bad that Stalin's death inspires her to intone: "We will have to pledge ourselves to be worthy of him.

On the best story of the lot is the last and longest, The Eye of God in Paradise. Two doctors, a man and a woman, arrive in the Bavarrian Alps on a skiing holiday. They are English and lovers, and each has lost a recous, both are hopful that the time of Hiller was a decent nation's inexplicable the man and the story of the Alps and the story of the Nazi mentality to live a nightmare—but they run into enough of their own. Author Lessing's that list too fair. But it has enough truth and strength to be a chilling literary experience.

MISCELLANY

Snobility. In London, a sensitive father ran a classified ad in the *Times* for a "sports car, preferably foreign, wanted for weekend by respectable middle-aged civil servant to raise son's status at preparatory school where most fathers have Jaguars."

Architrusty. In Florence, Ariz., J. J. Isbell was locked up in the city jail, soon noticed that the hinges on his cell door had been put on on the inside, pulled out the pins, pushed over the door and walked out.

Tirra-Lire-Lire. In Acqui, Italy, 1½year-old Maurizio Pesce was fined 400 lire for excessive tootling of his father's auto horn.

Elementary. In Richmond, Va., Sherlock Holmes reported the theft of his automobile.

Roving Eye. In Vancouver, B.C., the daily *Province* reported an accident, said that an "eyewitness was Winston Dawson, who was not at the scene at the time."

Hubdown. In St. Paul, Ronald Engel was stopped for speeding, explained that he had just washed his car and was drying it.

Fringe Benefit. In Birmingham, England, a transport workers' union announced a new service for its 6,000 members: free legal aid in getting divorces.

Maize of Noon. In Chicago, fire swept through a warehouse, popped half a ton of popcorn.

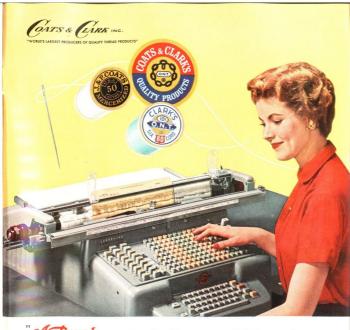
Back Pay. In Mount Vernon, Wash., James Ferguson rescued a woman from her overturned car, strained himself, sued her for damages.

Noves. In Birmingham, Church Official Richard King, 72, was knifed outside the Friendly Baptist Church by a group of ousted deacons.

Cio Cio Sondmon. In Ashiya, Japan, a ten-day crackdown on horn blowing was so successful that the only traffic accident during the period involved a driver who fell asleep at the wheel.

Automotic Transgression. In Columbus, Ohio, Raymond Pickens borrowed a 1952 Chevrolet from a used car dealer to try it out, drove it to a vacant lot, where police found him lifting out the motor with a chain hoist he had secured to a tree limb.

H₂Oil. In Tulsa, George Sharp drilled hopefully in his backyard for water, struck oil, moaned "00 no," made plans to drill on down until he hit water, then case off a section of the well to keep the oil out.



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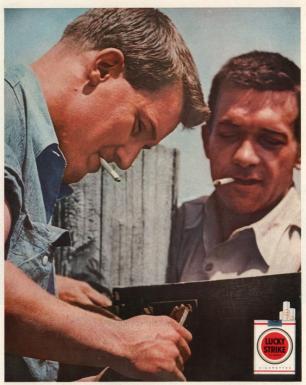
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